FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 APRIL 1984

Lebanon

Israeli Raid, Military Situation — Israeli warplanes returned to base safely after attacking a "Popular Front terrorist base" in Bhamdun early on 7 April, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. The spokesman said the base was a "jumping-off point for terrorist attacks in Israel" by Nayif Hawatimah's organization, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Beirut radio cited reports that the planes caused heavy material damage and destroyed a restaurant but were prevented by antiaircraft fire from achieving their objectives. The Israeli daily *MA'ARIV* viewed the raid as an unsatisfactory reaction to the 2 April attack in Jerusalem, asserting that if no one was hurt in the air strike, Israel should consider using "new and more effective means," Jerusalem radio reported. Before the Israeli raid, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Syrians were reinforcing their positions in the Al-Biqa' valley with tanks and rocket launchers while the Kuwaiti paper *AS-SIYASAH* said the Soviet Union has warned Lebanon to expect an Israeli operation against the Syrians in the Al-Biqa' before the Israeli elections.

Beirut radio reported that fighting continued across the contact lines in the capital over the weekend despite several cease-fire announcements and an agreement on the disengagement of forces by the military subcommittee of the Higher Political Security Committee. In West Beirut the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade and the Internal Security Forces began implementing security measures on 8 April following Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri's announcement banning gunmen from the streets, Beirut radio reported. Henceforth, "no organization, beginning with the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party and ending with all the other brothers, will be responsible for West Beirut's internal security," Birri declared. The 6th Brigade's efforts to maintain security in the western sector were obstructed by shelling of their positions from artillery emplacements in East Beirut, according to a 6th Brigade statement broadcast by the radio. The Lebanese Forces, in a statement carried by the Voice of Lebanon, said their shelling of West Beirut was in response to artillery fire on the eastern sector.

Political Developments — President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad have agreed to meet in Damascus on 11 April, Beirut radio reported following the recent visit to the Syrian capital by Al-Jumayyil's envoys. Radio Monte Carlo asserted that preparations for the summit have been completed. Damascus radio noted "talk" about a new Syrian-Lebanese summit, but monitored Syrian media have not thus far confirmed it will take place. Commenting on the Lebanese situation, Damascus radio decried the notion that Syria "can do anything" and is "responsible for everything" in Lebanon, asserting that such ideas are spread by people with "bad intentions" and that a national solution in Lebanon "is essentially the responsibility of the Lebanese."

Broadcasting — The Phalangists have cut off Beirut radio's external broadcasts from 'Amshit and have begun experimental transmissions by their own television station, according to reports by KUNA. A TV station transmitting under the title "Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation" was monitored on 6 April.

Israel

Israel does not want war with Syria, Defense Minister Moshe Arens asserted in an interview broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Israel seeks to deter the Syrians by strengthening the IDF — weapons systems and strategic doctrine in particular — so as to permit the IDF to upset all Syrian plans, he revealed.

"Government sources" indicated that reports of a Syrian military buildup in eastern Lebanon were "exaggerated," adding that military movements appeared to be connected to the "tensions" within Syria, according to *THE JERUSALEM POST*.

PLO Affairs

The Fatah Central Committee will call for a general Palestinian conference if the other PLO factions do not reach an agreement with Fatah on convening the PNC in the next "few weeks," PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir disclosed on 6 April in remarks reported by the *JORDAN TIMES*. The purpose of the conference would be to elect PNC members to replace those who would not attend the proposed PNC session, he noted, adding that any further delay in convening the PNC is not in the interest of the Palestinian revolution. Al-Wazir urged "direct dialogue" between the PLO factions to resolve their differences and ruled out further mediation or exchanges of memorandums.

Citing "other Palestinian sources," the *JORDAN TIMES* revealed that the four "opposition" factions have submitted a working paper to Fatah that includes demands for the rejection of the Jordanian-PLO statement, a meeting of all factions prior to the PNC session to determine a unified political program and agree on the future structure of the PLO Executive Committee, and denunciation by the Fatah Central Committee of Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo.

Meanwhile, in an *AL-HADAF* interview cited by SANA, PFLP Secretary General George Habash confirmed that the "quadripartite alliance" wants the Fatah Central Committee to explain whether it supports 'Arafat's "deviationist" trend or the "national" trend. In a related speech reported by Damascus radio, PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum rejected unilateral decisionmaking, condemned any contacts not in accordance with PNC resolutions, rejected contact with any regime still linked to the Camp David accords, and characterized talk of federation or confederation with Jordan as "premature."

Libya

Gandhi Visit — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived in Tripoli on 7 April for a 2-day visit, JANA reported. In a speech broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi cautioned India against building relations with "rotten," nonprogressive Arab regimes. Al-Qadhdhafi also complained that "political cooperation or coordination" has not kept pace with material cooperation and said this threatens the development of cooperation between the two countries.

Egyptian Border — The Egyptian authorities are preventing Egyptian citizens working in Libya from returning home, the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland alleged in a 6 April report.

Iran

Iran will send 150,000 pilgrims to Mecca this year in view of the "huge" number of applicants, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative in the hajj pilgrimage organization revealed in an interview reported by Tehran radio. Asked if Saudi Arabia has agreed to the increase in the number of pilgrims, he observed that this is not up to the Saudi Government, adding that if the Saudis are incapable of administering the hajj, Iran and all the other Islamic countries are prepared to undertake the task.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 069 *9 April 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Leaves San'a', Makes Statement *[San'a' VOP]* ..... A 1
Palestinian Writers Federation Issues Statement *[Aden VOP]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Meets With PRC Foreign Minister *[AFP]* ..... A 1
Poland's Czyrek Receives DFLP Delegation *[PAP]* ..... A 1
PFLP Official on IRC Contacts on Israeli POW's *[QNA]* ..... A 1
George Habash Statement on PLO Affairs *[SANA]* ..... A 2
AL-QABAS on PDRY's PLO Mediation Efforts *[5 Apr]* ..... A 2
JORDAN TIMES Interviews Khalil al-Wazir *[7 Apr]* ..... A 2
AS-SIYASAH on Iraqi-Syrian Dialogue *[6 Apr]* ..... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Amir Departs on 4-Day Visit to United Kingdom ..... C 1
Foreign Minister Discusses Visit ..... C 1
Amir Assesses Gulf Affairs *[cross-reference]* ..... C 1
Saudi Minister Brings Fahd Message to Amir 6 Apr ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Leads Delegation Visit to U.S. *[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 6 Apr]* ..... C 2
Departure Noted ..... C 2
Amir Receives Message From Senegalese President ..... C 2

OMAN

'Abdallah, Ash-Shanfari Receive Japanese Envoys ..... C 2
Brigade Concludes Mobilization Maneuvers in Marmul ..... C 2

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From King Fahd ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Supreme Information Council Meets 8 April ..... C 3

UAE

PDRY Foreign Minister Concludes Visit to Abu Dhabi *[WAKH]* ..... C 3
YAR Official Delivers President's Message *[WAKH]* ..... C 3
YAR Military Delegation Arrives in Abu Dhabi *[WAKH]* ..... C 3
Iranian Envoy Meets With Housing Minister *[Tehran]* ..... C 3

PDRY

Foreign Minister ad-Dali Returns From Tour ..... C 3

EGYPT

AR-RA'Y: Diplomatic Ties With USSR To Be Restored *[7 Apr]* ..... D 1
Embassy in Guinea To Receive 'Urgent' Conte Message ..... D 1
People's Assembly Elections Scheduled for 27 May ..... D 1
CAR's Kolingba, Delegation Make 5-Day Visit ..... D 1
Arrive in Luxor 6 Apr ..... D 1
Leave Luxor for Cairo ..... D 1
Meet Mubarak ..... D 1
Al-Baz Summarizes Talks ..... D 2
Ghali Comments on Talks ..... D 2
Mubarak, Kolingba Speeches ..... D 2
Fatah Official 'Abd al-Hamid Leaves Cairo 8 April ..... D 4
French Minister Departs Following 4-Day Visit ..... D 5

IRAQ

High-Ranking Iranian Clergyman Defects ..... E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues War Communiques ..... E 1
No 1,427 - 6 April ..... E 1
No 1,428 - 7 April ..... E 1
No 1,429 - 8 April ..... E 2
Commander Warns Iran Not To Cross Border ..... E 2
Tariq 'Aziz Sends Message to Chedli Klibi ..... E 2
Romanian Premier Dascalescu Arrives in Baghdad ..... E 2

JORDAN

U.S. Defense University Group Makes Visit ..... F 1
Meets With Husayn ..... F 1
Meets Chief of Staff ..... F 1
SAWT ASH-SHA'B on King's Comments *[8 Apr]* ..... F 1
Husayn Statements: Basic Policy *[AD-DUSTUR 8 Apr]* ..... F 2
U.S. Arab-American Relations Delegation Visits ..... F 2
Meets With Sharaf ..... F 2
Meets Al-Masri ..... F 2
Sharaf Expresses Support for Jerusalem Operation *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... F 3
AD-DUSTUR Warns of Israeli Operation in Al-Biqa' ..... F 4
Husayn Sends Message to YAR President ..... F 4
Spanish Foreign Minister Moran Leaves Amman ..... F 4
AL-MADINAH Interviews Foreign Minister Al-Masri *[5 Apr]* ..... F 4

LEBANON

New Measures for West Beirut Security Established ..... G 1
Announcement of Measures ..... G 1
Birri News Conference ..... G 1
PSP on Birri Plan *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Implementation of Measures ..... G 2
Foreign Minister Holds Meetings on UNIFIL Mandate ..... G 2
Al-Jumayyil, Al-Khalil Review Developments ..... G 3
Sham'un on Expected Lebanese-Syrian Summit ..... G 3
Summit Date '10 or 11 April' ..... G 3
Israeli 'Warplanes' Reportedly Raid Bhamdun Areas ..... G 3
PSP Official on Raid ..... G 4
Hamadah Questions Halt of 'Amshit Transmission ..... G 4
Al-Wazzan Discusses Security, 'Amshit Station ..... G 4
Al-Jumayyil Envoy, Junblatt Meet in Damascus ..... G 4
Abu Fadil on Israeli Diversion of Rivers ..... G 4
Reports of Israeli, Syrian Al-Biqa' Reinforcements ..... G 5

Military Sources Cited ..... G 5
VOL on Reinforcements ..... G 5
Denials Issued *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 5
Al-Wazzan Assails U.S. Criticism of Government *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 5
VOL Cites Brutents MONDAY MORNING Interview ..... G 5
Pierre al-Jumayyil Calls for 'Deterrent Force' *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 6
Afram Urges Dialogue With All Parties *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 6
PSP Commentary on Lebanese Front Stances *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 6
VOAL Reports on Security Subcommittee Activities ..... G 7
Al-Murabitun Issues Statement on PSP Accusations *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 7
Sham'un, P. Al-Jumayyil Comment on Current Affairs *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 7
PSP Radio Cites Lebanese Forces' Statements *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 8
French Observers Ask Gunmen To Withdraw *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 8
PSP Cables Congratulations to Syria's Al-Asad *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 8

SYRIA

Materials on Syrian-Lebanese Discussion ..... H 1
Monte Carlo on Summit ..... H 1
UAE Paper Report *[AL-BAYAN 7 Apr]* ..... H 2
Khaddam Interview *[Beruit Voice of Lebanon]* ..... H 2
Ba'th Party Anniversary Celebrated 7 April ..... H 2
PNC's Al-Fahum Speaks ..... H 2
Junblatt Addresses Rally ..... H 3
Al-'Attari Address ..... H 4
Talas Speaks to Military ..... H 5
Moscow Reception ..... H 5
Dailies Say Syria Ready To Repulse Attack ..... H 6
Damascus Reports Israeli Raid on Bhamdun ..... H 6
More Israeli Troop Concentrations Reported ..... H 6
Al-Asad Receives PDRY President's Message ..... H 6

ISRAEL

IDF Attacks Bhamdun Base of Hawatimah Group ..... I 1
MA'ARIV on Air Strike *[8 Apr]* ..... I 1
IDF To Hold Public Call-Up Exercise in 'Near Future' ..... I 1
Government Charges U.S. 'Violation of Commitments' *[HA'ARETZ 8 Apr]* ..... I 1
Shamir on Election, Foreign Issues, U.S. Relations *[HA'ARETZ 6 Apr]* ..... I 1
Shamir U.S. Visit Probable *[HA'ARETZ 9 Apr]* ..... I 5
Defense Minister Arens on 'State of War' With Syria ..... I 5
On Egyptian Military Moves *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Apr]* ..... I 6
Syrian Situation 'Exaggerated' ..... I 6
MK's Peres, Eban Open Election Campaign ..... I 6
Labor's Peres Addresses Domestic, Foreign Issues ..... I 6
Jordanian, Egyptian Dialogues ..... I 6
Lebanon IDF Deployment ..... I 6
Unilateral May Accord Implementation ..... I 6
Abba Eban Interviewed on Visit to Cairo ..... I 7
Comments on Territories Policy *['AL HAMISHMAR 8 Apr]* ..... I 8
Sharon Determined To Contest Shamir Candidacy ..... I 8
Cabinet Rejects Sharon Request for Document ..... I 8
Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi To Run for Knesset *[HA'ARETZ 6 Apr]* ..... I 8
Water Company Denies Diverting Al-Litani River *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 6 Apr]* ..... I 8
UNIFIL Lodges Protest About Incidents With IDF ..... I 8

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit by SFRY President Spiljak ..... Q 1

Met by Bendjedid ..... Q 1
Spiljak Assesses African Issues ..... Q 1
Spiljak, Bendjedid Begin Talks ..... Q 1
Spiljak Sees Polisario Official ..... Q 1
Bendjedid Receives Congo's Foreign Minister ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Reportage on 2-Day Official Visit by Indira Gandhi ..... Q 2
Met by Jallud ..... Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Stresses Ties ..... Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi, Gandhi Hold Talks ..... Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Dinner Address ..... Q 2
Gandhi Speech at Banquet ..... Q 3
Additional Details *[Delhi]* ..... Q 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Sees Gandhi Off ..... Q 4
Press Statement Issued ..... Q 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Guinea's CMRN ..... Q 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Students on Revolution Date ..... Q 4

MAURITANIA

Haydala, Upper Volta's Sankara Meet, Visit Sites ..... Q 4

SUDAN

Foreign Minister Mubarak Reviews Washington Visit ..... Q 5
Further Reports on Visit by CAR President Kolingba ..... Q 5
Joint Statement Released ..... Q 5
Numayri, Kolingba Reaffirm Ties ..... Q 7
32 Doctors Reportedly Return to Work in Khartoum ..... Q 7

TUNISIA

Indira Gandhi Arrives in Tunis, Met by Mzali ..... Q 7
Bourguiba Receives PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian ..... Q 7
Bourguiba Receives Senegalese President's Message ..... Q 7
French Minister Dumas Assesses EEC-Tunisia Relations ..... Q 7

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Calls for Morocco's Expulsion From OAU ..... Q 8
SDAR Information Ministry Cites OAU Commitment *[Algiers]* ..... Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

More on Bulgarian Military Delegation's Visit ..... R 1
Protocol Agreement Signed ..... R 1
Dzhurov Departure Statement ..... R 1
W. Somalia, Tigre Fronts Agree To Join Forces *[Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Fronts]* ..... R 1
Abo Front Attacks Government Forces 31 March *[Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Fronts]* ..... R 1

KENYA

Moi Warns Embassies on 'Seditious Publications' ..... R 1
Foreign Minister Meets Soviet Envoy, UN Officials ..... R 2

SOMALIA

DPRK's Chong Chun-ki Meets With Siad Barre ..... R 2
Signs Accord, Departs ..... R 2
DFSS Communique Urges 2-Day General Strike *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 2
DFSS Attacks Government Bases in Ghel Gudut Region *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 2
2-3 April Raids *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 2
SNM Rebels Claim Successful Attacks on Bases *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Reportage on Attempted Coup in Yaounde ..... S 1
Rebels Attack Palace *[Paris]* ..... S 1
Bamako Names Rebel Leader ..... S 1
Paris Updates Situation ..... S 1
AFP on Rebel Claims ..... S 1
Paris on Rebel Radio ..... S 1
Monte Carlo on Yaounde Radio ..... S 2
AFP on Loyalist Counterattack ..... S 2
EFE on Coup Attempt ..... S 2
Communique From Provincial Governor ..... S 2
Request To Clear Streets ..... S 2
Paris on Failure of Coup ..... S 2
Announcement by Provincial Governor ..... S 2
Radio Denies Official's Arrest ..... S 2
AFP on Continued Fighting ..... S 3
AFP on Loyalist Control ..... S 3
AFP Says Biya Alive ..... S 3
AFP on Loyalist Positions ..... S 3
Foreign Minister on Coup *[AFP]* ..... S 3
Mbog Describes Coup Attempt *[AFP]* ..... S 3
Communique on Mop-Up Operations ..... S 3
Mutineers Asked To Report ..... S 4
Streets Patrolled by Loyalists ..... S 4
AFP on 'Seriousness' of Rebellion ..... S 4
Doctors Asked To Report ..... S 4
Number of Victims Unknown ..... S 4
Gendarme Turns Himself In ..... S 4
Rebel Leader Believed Taken ..... S 5
Rebel Leader Reportedly Caught ..... S 5
AFP on Reopening of Airports ..... S 5

CHAD

6 French Soldiers Killed at Oum Chalouba *[AFP]* ..... S 5
Death Toll Now 9 *[AFP]* ..... S 5
Defector Tells of Conditions Under Libyan Rule ..... S 6

GABON

2d Session of ROK Commission Meeting Opens ..... S 6

ZAIRE

Machel Arrives 7 April, Met by Mobutu ..... S 6
CSSR Official Brings Husak Message to Mobutu ..... S 6

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Soviet Antisubmarine Destroyer Arrives 6 April ..... T 1

GUINEA

Conte To Present New Regime's Policies 10 Apr ..... T 1
Head of State Gives Press Conference 8 Apr ..... T 1
Ministers Assume Duties in 'Joyous Atmosphere' ..... T 1
Prime Minister: Coup Originally Set for 7 Apr ..... T 2
Government Spokesman Briefs Press on Policies ..... T 2
Toure Mourning Seems No Longer Observed ..... T 3
Air Traffic Resumes for Internal, External Flights ..... T 3

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Receives Biya Message From Mbog ..... T 3

LIBERIA

Doe Assures Guinea's New Regime of Cordial Ties ..... T 3
Coupists Stand Trial in Military Tribunal ..... T 3
Death Sentence Given 13 ..... T 3
Government Endorses Verdict ..... T 4
Doe Holds Emergency Meeting ..... T 4
Clemency Granted 10 of 13 ..... T 4

NIGER

Kountche Returns Following 2-Day Visit to Nigeria ..... T 4

NIGERIA

Several Thousand Arrested in Lagos on 7 Apr ..... T 4
Supreme Court Frees Zanna Bukar Mandara ..... T 5
Niger's Kountche Continues Official Visit ..... T 5
Speaks on Religious Riots, OAU ..... T 5
Communique Issued ..... T 5

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives Chinese Trade Delegation ..... T 6

TOGO

Eyadema Discloses Capture of Armed Foreigners ..... T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA To Free 20 Portuguese, 15 Filipinos *[EFE]* ..... U 1
Ex-Officers Training SWAPO, Luanda Troops *[AFP]* ..... U 1
Communique Issued on Cunhal Visit to Country ..... U 1
Soviets Give Trailers, Trucks to Flood Victims ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Rejects Pact With RSA *[SUNDAY EXPRESS 8 Apr]* ..... U 2

LESOTHO

Government May Lift Ban on Communist Party *[RAND DAILY MAIL 6 Apr]* ..... U 2
Provisional Government for Election Rejected ..... U 2

MADAGASCAR

Foreign Minister Praises Relations With PRC ..... U 3

MALAWI

President Appoints Katopola as Health Minister ..... U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Swears in New Defense Officials ..... U 3
Machel Leaves Maputo for Visit to Zaire, Congo ..... U 3
Sabotage Near RSA Border Causes Power Outage ..... U 3
FPLM Reports 323 Clashes With 'Armed Bandits' ..... U 4
Six Bandits Surrender, Say Others Afraid ..... U 4

NAMIBIA

SWAPO 'Terrorists' Kill Two, Injure Three *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Denies Lesotho Wing Responsible for Bombing *[Umtata Capital Radio]* ..... U 4
Police Chief Says ANC Must Reassess Position ..... U 4
Botha Sees No Need for Pact With Zimbabwe ..... U 4
Minister Discusses Implementing New Constitution ..... U 5
No One Claims Responsibility for Bombing *[Umtata Capital Radio]* ..... U 5

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Asks RSA To Be Sincere in Peace Moves ..... U 5
Central Committee Member Says RSA Relaxing Policy ..... U 5

ZIMBABWE

Sithole Says ZANU-PF Party Terrorizing ZANU *[Umtata Capital Radio]* ..... U 6

'Arafat Leaves San'a', Makes Statement

GF081726 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] left San'a' yesterday. In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, he said that he held a number of meetings with his brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih that dealt with the current issues, the new events in the Palestinian arena, the Yemeni efforts for supporting the Palestinian march and unity, and the Arab issues in general and the international issues of mutual concern, in addition to the relations between North Yemen and the Palestinian side and the importance of these relations for the two sides.

In his statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar referred to the fourth conference of the union of Palestinian writers and journalists which concluded its work in the capital, San'a' and said it was held with a legal quorum.

Palestinian Writers Federation Issues Statement

GF081948 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The general federation of the Palestinian writers and journalists denounced the U.S. Administration's stances toward the Palestinian cause and Arab causes in general and its nonrecognition of the Palestinian people's legal rights and the establishment of their independent state on their national land. This came in a statement issued by the federation last night at the conclusion of its fourth conference which lasted 4 days.

The federation expressed its high regard for the daring operations the Lebanese national resistance forces are carrying out and their heroic resistance against the Zionist occupationist forces.

The conference participants hailed their fellow writers and journalists in the occupied territories and their resistance in carrying out their cultural and informative role despite the difficult conditions that they are facing.

The participants also adopted a number of decisions dealing with the strengthening of the literary and cultural course of the federation during the upcoming stage.

The committees emerging from the fourth conference of the Palestinian writers and journalists concluded their work at noon yesterday after discussing their agenda reports with a spirit of high responsibility and abidance.

'Arafat Meets With PRC Foreign Minister

NC081004 Paris AFP in English 0945 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Tunis, April 8 (AFP) — Palestinian Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had two hours of talks last night with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who is on an official visit here, the Palestinian news agency WAFA reported today.

They discussed the Middle East and in particular the Palestinian cause, WAFA said.

According to the news agency, Mr Wu repeated his country's firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their rights, including the return to their homeland and self-determination.

He also renewed the Chinese Government's invitation to Mr 'Arafat to visit China.

Mr 'Arafat, who arrived back here yesterday evening after five days in San'a' in North Yemen, is due to meet Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is expected here later today for a 24-hour official visit.

Poland's Czyrek Receives DFLP Delegation

LD061502 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 5 April — Member of the PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek here today received a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a PLO branch, headed by the front General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah, on a visit to Poland at the invitation of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The meeting was attended by PLO ambassador to Poland, 'Abdallah Hijazi.

The delegation assessed the current situation in the Middle East and described the PLO's efforts aimed at restoring the Palestinian unity on the platform of struggle against imperialism and the Israeli aggression, in support of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to their own state.

Jozef Czyrek voiced support for the front's efforts aimed at maintaining unity within the PLO which is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He also addressed the words of warm appreciation to the Palestinian nation in its fight for the right to its own land and state. There can be no peace in the Middle East without taking account of these legitimate rights of the Palestinian nation, Czyrek said.

At a news conference reported by the government daily *RZECZPOSPOLITA* today, Mr Nayif Hawatimah voiced appreciation of the aid his organization receives from Poland, and aired his hope that the present visit to Poland would strengthen mutual relations.

PFLP Official on IRC Contacts on Israeli POW's

GF061216 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 6 Apr (QNA) — An official of the PFLP today denied that it has carried out any contacts so far with the International Red Cross [IRC] regarding the Israeli prisoners it is holding.

In a statement to journalists today, the PFLP official said that an IRC delegation recently visited the Israeli prisoners and inspected their living conditions and state of health. The prison

ers are being well-treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war.

The PFLP official said that the PFLP is prepared to negotiate directly with the IRC to reach an agreement on exchanging prisoners and detainees.

George Habash Statement on PLO Affairs

JN071803 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 7 Apr (SANA) — PFLP Secretary General George Habash has expressed his support for the agreement recently concluded in the PDRY between the joint commands of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine on one hand, and some Palestinian and other progressive institutions on the other regarding some tactical issues currently facing the Palestinian revolution.

In an interview with the Lebanese magazine *Al-HADAF* to be published Monday, Habash said that the forces of the quadripartite alliance will offer a political initiative to the Fatah Central Committee in regard to its national responsiblities and will make it explain whether it is with the deviationist trend epitomized by Yasir 'Arafat or with the national trend.

Habash added: Regarding the organizational side, this initative will include the need for calling 'Arafat to account for his visit to Cairo and its consequent organizational violations that ignore the PNC resolutions, a fact that does not make 'Arafat a common denominator in the Palestinian revolution.

He also added that the initiative stresses the importance of an agreement in advance on the formation of the PLO's leading bodies to guarantee the participation of all the national groups and to reach a comprehensive national agreement.

Habash also called for condemning the outcome of the recent Islamic summit regarding the return of the Egypt of Camp David to the ICO. He also stressed the need for unifying the efforts of all the forces, groups, unions, and dignitaries in a broad national front. He said: We plan to set up a broad national front that will face the deviation and enable us in the future to hold a dialogue with all the factions without exception.

AL-QABAS on PDRY's PLO Mediation Efforts

GF061322 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 Apr 84 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] An official Palestinian source has announced that the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] have relinquished their demand for the removal of Yasir 'Arafat from the PLO leadership on condition that 'Arafat accepts another PFLP and DFLP demand on changing the members of the PLO Executive Committee.

In a statement in San'a' on 4 April the Palestinian official said that the PDRY leader, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, is currently making personal efforts to bring the views of the PLO and the views of the PFLP and DFLP closer to each other so that they will hold a meeting. He said that the PFLP and DFLP are asking that the meeting be held on 20 April 1984 or later, whereas Yasir 'Arafat wants to hold the meeting on 10 April because this will give him an opportunity to strengthen his position in calling for a PNC meeting.

The Palestinian official said that the PDRY leader suggested that the meeting be held on 13 April as a compromise solution. If 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's suggestion is accepted, this will be a gain for 'Arafat.

The Palestinian official said that 'Arafat received a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on 4 April that included an invitation to 'Arafat to visit Aden. Observers say that the PDRY leader's message and invitation refute speculations that there is a coolness in PLO-PDRY relations.

JORDAN TIMES Interviews Khalil al-Wazir

JN070844 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Apr 84 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Central Committee of Fatah, the biggest commando group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), has decided to call for a general Palestinian conference if the other PLO factions fail to reach an agreement with Fatah on the convening the Palestine National Council (PNC) in the coming few weeks, Deputy Commander of the PLO forces Khalil al-Wazir said here Friday.

"If direct talks between Fatah and the other Palestinian factions do not take place in two weeks time or if these talks fail to reach a common platform, Fatah will call for a wide popular Palestinian conference to elect PNC members to replace those who will not attend the coming PNC session," Mr. al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) told the *JORDAN TIMES*.

The PLO leader's statement comes after a series of Arab mediation efforts and an exchange of memorandums have failed to reconcile Fatah and the other four main Palestinian organisations — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) and the Palestinian Communist Party.

Differences between Fatah and the four left-wing groups surfaced after the unexpected visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Cairo last December, and have delayed efforts to hold the PNC, which constitutes the highest legislative body in the PLO.

But Mr al-Wazir said that "it is not in the interest of the Palestinian revolution to hesitate any longer in holding the PNC to outline the future policies of the PLO."

Therefore, any delay in convening the PNC will be considered to be "efforts to hamper the functions of the legitimate Palestinian institutions," he said.

Mr al-Wazir said that during a recent visit to Aden he has conveyed the Fatah position to South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who has been mediating between the differ-

ent Palestinian factions. President Muhammad has sent an emissary, Mr. 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Qadir, a member of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the ruling Socialist Party of South Yemen, to Damascus and Algiers to deliver the Fatah message.

Mr al-Wazir summed up his organisation's position on reconciliation by calling on the PLO factions to hold "a direct dialogue" to resolve the differences in two week's time and ruling out any further mediation and exchanges of memorandums.

"If this dialogue failed to take place in two weeks' time, a popular Palestinian conference will be held in the Olympic Stadium in Algiers in which an estimated number of 5,000 Palestinians will take part and map out the organisation's future," Mr al-Wazir said.

A call for a general Palestinian conference means that Fatah has decided to continue its struggle without its allies. But Mr al-Wazir, who is a Fatah Central Committee member, expressed optimism that an agreement could be reached with the other PLO factions.

He said that Fatah has refused memorandums by the four organisations, particularly on points concerning the ongoing PLO-Jordanian dialogue, Mr 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, the inclusion in PLO Executive Committee of Palestinian factions who supported Syrian-backed Fatah rebels against Mr 'Arafat last year in north Lebanon and the rebels' position on Mr 'Arafat's leadership of the PLO.

Mr al-Wazir said, "The four organisations have rejected a joint Jordanian-PLO statement issued in March on joint political moves. He also reiterated Fatah's position to expel the factions who backed the Fatah dissidents from the PLO.

A 22-point memorandum that was submitted by the Fatah Central Committee to the four organisations last March said that Fatah considered the Jordanian-PLO statement as a basis for a Jordanian-PLO dialogue. The organisations, however, rejected the memorandum and presented a "statement of principles" and a working plan to Fatah.

Mr al-Wazir did speak about the working plan but stressed that "Fatah has rejected all memorandums and will no longer accept the principle of exchanging memorandums."

Other Palestinian sources told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the working plan of the four factions includes the following demands:

—A rejction of the Jordanian-PLO joint statement to continue the joint dialogue and a condemnation of Jordan's restoration of parliament;

—A meeting among all factions to decide on a unified political programme before the convening of the PNC.

—An agreement on the future structure of the PLO Executive Committee among all Palestinian factions prior to the PNC meeting;

—The agreement should be followed by a meeting of the PLO Central Council, which acts as a link between the PLO Executive Committee and the PNC, to reaffirm the main political foundations of the agreement;

—A call on the Fatah Central Committee to issue "a political" denunciation of Mr 'Arafat's visit to Cairo last December;

—A denunciation of "the capitulatory results" of Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) summit last January in Morocco which reinstated the membership of Egypt.

The sources also said that the organisations have not included the removal of Mr 'Arafat from his functions as the PLO Executive Committee chairman, but have informed Fatah that Mr 'Arafat "no longer represents all the Palestinian factions within the PLO."

They said that "the opposition factions" will work against Mr 'Arafat's line "within the legitimate channels of the PLO."

AS-SIYASAH on Iraqi-Syrian Dialogue

GF071520 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Apr 84 P 1

[Muhammad 'Annan dispatch from Beirut]

[Text] *AS-SIYASAH* has learned from well informed political sources that a direct and indirect dialogue is currently being conducted between Damascus and Baghdad. This dialogue has achieved further progress toward stopping their propaganda campaigns as a step toward expanding the dialogue and reaching an agreement on the common points with regard to international and regional affairs. *AS-SIYASAH* has learned that Baghdad has rejected the proposals carried by the Algerian mediator to put an end to the Gulf war and that Baghdad hopes the Syrian leadership will offer better conditions to end the war.

In return for Syrian mediation, three things may be achieved:

1. Repumping of oil through the Syrian territories with Syria getting 50 percent of the revenues.

2. The two parties' agreement to the organization and coordination of work on the projects of Al-Furat River and settlement of all the problems which have erupted due to the river.

3. Settling all problems existing between the two Ba'thist parties, especially with regard to the exiles of the two parties.

AS-SIYASAH has learned that the Soviets are not far from this mediation. Amman knew about the mediation from Baghdad. King Husayn expressed his satisfaction at that and expressed his readiness to begin a similar dialogue with President al-Asad. King Husayn's recent statements critizing U.S. policy are considered a first step toward restoring dialogue between Amman and Damascus.

The Islamic leadership affirmed to *AS-SIYASAH* that the Soviet delegation headed by Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department which is

currently visiting Lebanon, affirmed to them during their meeting that the Soviet Union now does not oppose the idea of sending international troops to Lebanon. The delegation said that the previous Soviet rejection of the French plan at the UN Security Council was due to the presence of NATO troops in this important part of the Middle East. The same Islamic leaderships told *AS-SIYASAH* that the Soviets expressed to President Al-Jumayyil their readiness to play an effective role in settling the Lebanese crisis provided that Lebanon agrees to the Soviet efforts there. The Soviet envoy said: Lebanon has to liberate itself from the American riddle, especially after the cancellation of the 17 May agreement.

The Soviet envoy met with the majority of Lebanese leaders and when he was asked about whether he met with leaders of the Lebanese front, he said that he prefers that they should ask for a meeting with him because he is an official envoy and cannot impose a meeting onothers. The Soviet envoy also met with the Lebanese communist leaders who are loyal to Moscow to inform them about the Soviet role in supporting Lebanon.

AS-SIYASAH has learned that Moscow does not ignore the possibility that Israel will expand its military operations up to the Khaldah triangle on the coastal road in southern Beirut. The Lebanese state also has information about Israel's military attempts to isolate southern Lebanon from the other Lebanese territories and to impose a security belt using the army of southern Lebanon under the leadership of General Antoine Lahud who is loyal to Israel. Reports say that Shamir's government is now preparing for such military operations.

AS-SIYASAH has learned that the Lebanese state received a Soviet warning revealing that Israel will launch an operation in the Al-Biqa' Valley against Syrian and Palestinian positions before the Israeli elections to gain more popular support and to use any Israeli victory as a winning card against the Labor Party. Lebanon fears that Israel will try to negotiate with the Lebanese parties to undermine the reconciliation process and abort reconciliation efforts so it can achieve its old and new ambitions in dividing Lebanon into small sectarian states.

BAHRAIN

Amir Departs on 4-Day Visit to United Kingdom

GF070703 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0620 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 7 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah left Manama for Europe this morning on a 4-day official visit to the United Kingdom that will begin on Tuesday at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

During the visit, his highness the amir will hold talks with the British officials on bilateral relations and the means to bolster them in all fields. The talks will also deal with the current Gulf, Arab, and international questions.

The Bahraini amir was seen off by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; and the ministers and senior officials in the State of Bahrain.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister; Mr Mahmud al-'Alawi, prime minister's adviser for financial affairs; Mr Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs; Mr Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, information minister; Mr Yusuf Irhamah ad-Dusari, head of the amiri court; Mr Muhammad Yisif Jalal, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and industry; and a number of officials.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah entrusted Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, with the tasks of government in the State of Bahrain during the absence of the Bahraini amir from Bahrain.

Foreign Minister Discusses Visit

GF070642 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0601 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 7 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has said that the visit to the United Kingdom by Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah will no doubt contribute to resolving many international differences.

In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-ADWA'* today the Bahraini foreign minister explained that his highness the amir will discuss the issues that are of interest to the Gulf region in particular and to the Arab world in general.

Shaykh Muhammad added: Ending the Iraqi-Iranian war is one of the most important issues which we hope we shall play a role, as part of the present efforts — on the level of the United Nations, the nonaligned countries, and other Islamic and Arab mediation — in order to steer it toward a peaceful settlement for the benefit of both countries and for the benefit of the region.

The Bahraini foreign minister stressed the Bahraini amir's anxiousness about the Palestinian question and said: "It is the Palestinian question which receives our greatest attention in all the contacts we make." He added that his highness the amir will also discuss the means to bolster relations between Bahrain and the United Kingdom, indicating that the official talks will begin next Tuesday with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe.

About Bahrain's positive role in the international questions, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said that the amir's move in international fields is represented in his participation in the Arab, Islamic, and nonaligned countries summit conferences.

The Bahraini minister stressed that the Bahraini amir's visit has contributed to a great extent to strengthening Bahrain's position on the international arena.

The Bahraini foreign minister called on the United Kingdom to participate with a greater role in the field of world peace. He said that, as a member of the European Community and due to its special relationship with the United States, the United Kingdom can play an influential role in the course of events in the Arab and international arenas.

It is worth mentioning that the visit by Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to the United Kingdom comes in reply to the visit made to Bahrain in February 1979 by Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom. British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher also visited Bahrain in September 1981.

Amir Assesses Gulf Affairs

For reportage on Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah's visit to the United Kingdom, including his comments on the Gulf war and the Islamic revolution in Iran, as well as his planned meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the 9 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Saudi Minister Brings Fahd Message to Amir 6 Apr

GF060912 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 6 Apr (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, today received a written message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The message was conveyed by Saudi Health Minister Ghazi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qusaybi when the amir of Bahrain received him today.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister; Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs; and 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qadi, Saudi ambassador to Bahrain, attended the meeting.

In a statement to WAKH after the meeting, Al-Qusaybi said the message deals with the current Gulf and Arab situations. He said that the message is within the framework of the close consultations among the GCC countries, and consultations have always

been a characteristic feature of relations between Saudi Arabia and the State of Bahrain.

Al-Qusaybi arrived in Manama from Abu Dhabi on 5 April on a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Leads Delegation Visit to U.S.

GF071630 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Political editor report]

[Excerpt] Political sources told *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that the visit of Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah to Washington, which will begin on Saturday, will not be limited to the military aspect but will include various political issues. These issues particularly will deal with the Iraqi-Iranian war, the need to make efforts toward ending this war in addition to asserting that the Gulf countries regard the security of the Gulf as being the responsibility of the region's peoples and stressing the need to move the Gulf region away from international disputes.

These sources pointed out that Shaykh Salim will focus, in his talks, on the role of the GCC in preserving security and stability in the region. He will also accentuate the GCC's readiness to have full cooperation with all countries in all fields. These sources went on to say that Shaykh Salim will discuss during his visit supplying Kuwait with modern and sophisticated weapons and planes.

Official sources denied to *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Kuwait needs the AWACS. These sources stated that Kuwait never conceived, as it will never do, of obtaining AWACS planes.

Departure Noted

LD070736 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Apr (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah left Kuwait this morning for Washington on a visit to the United States at the invitation of his American counterpart, Caspar Weinberger.

He is accompanied by a delegation consisting of 29 military and technical experts. The visit will begin on Monday and will continue until 22 April.

Amir Receives Message From Senegalese President

LD071049 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] His highness the amir received at 1000 the Senagalese minister of economy and finance, Mr Mamadou Toure, and his delegation. Mr Mamadou Toure handed his highness a message from President Abdou Diouf. The meeting was attended by the minister of oil and finance, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi as-Sabah.

OMAN

'Abdallah, Ash-Shanfari Receive Japanese Envoys

GF081607 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, received at his office this morning Sosuke Uno, member of the Diet and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's special envoy, who is currently visiting the country. During the meeting, bilateral relations between the two countries and ways for their development and consolidation were discussed. The meeting was attended by Japanese ambassador to the Sultanate.

Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari, minister of petroleum and minerals, also received at his office this morning Sosuke Uno, member of the Diet and the Japanese prime minister's special envoy, accompanied by Hiroshi Nakao, former member of the Japanese parliament. During the meeting the good relations between the Sultanate and Japan were discussed, particularly in the petroleum and gas sector and the contribution of Japanese companies in the growth this sector and in the development of effective work methods by using the best modern technology. The meeting was attended by Salim ibn Muhammad Sha'ban, under secretary of the ministry, and the Japanese ambassador to the Sultanate.

Brigade Concludes Mobilization Maneuvers in Marmul

GF081556 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The South Oman Brigade completed its military maneuvers in Marmul district in the southern region, which began on 1 April. The maneuvers were led by Staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-'Alim ibn Mustahil, commander of the South Oman Brigade. All the military sectors and modern arms of the brigade took part in these maneuvers.

It is worth mentioning that this mobilization exercise showed the capability and efficiency by the Sultanate Armed Forces to execute all stages in accordance with plans. The maneuvers were attended by the commander of the Omani sultan's ground forces and a great number of officials of the Sultanate Armed Forces.

QATAR

Amir Receives Message From King Fahd

GF070910 Doha QNA in Arabic 0856 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Doha, 7 Apr (QNA) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a verbal message from his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of fraternal Saudi Arabia.

The message was delivered by Dr Ghazi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qusaybi, Saudi health minister, during his audience with the amir this morning. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister; Mr

Khalid Muhammad al-Mani', health minister; and Mr 'Abd al-Muhsin Sulayman az-Zayd, Saudi ambassador in Doha.

QNA has learned that the message deals with a number of current Gulf and Arab issues and comes within the framework of continuing consultation and coordination among the GCC states.

Dr al-Qusaybi left Doha after the meeting on his way to Muscat concluding his brief visit to the State of Qatar as part of his current tour of the GCC states.

SAUDI ARABIA

Supreme Information Council Meets 8 April

GF081928 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The Supreme Council for Information met today under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of interior and chairman of the Council. A number of information issues and questions were discussed.

UAE

PDRY Foreign Minister Concludes Visit to Abu Dhabi

GF071532 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1320 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 7 Apr (WAKH) — PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali today left Abu Dhabi for home after concluding a 4-day visit to the UAE during his tour of several Arab countries.

Dr ad-Dali expressed his satisfaction with his visit to the UAE. He said in a predeparture statement: "We had identical views on a number of issues discussed, particularly those dealing with the developments of the situation in the Arab homeland, the need to reinforce Arab solidarity, ensuring a unified position toward the issues that concern the Arab nation and rejecting everything that contravenes Arab interests."

YAR Official Delivers President's Message

GF081940 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with fruitful cooperation between the two countries and means of improving it.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, received the message during a meeting with Lieutenant Colonel Engineer 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the YAR Armed Forces this evening. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, current Arab developments, and current Gulf developments in particular.

YAR Military Delegation Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF081828 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1710 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (WAKH) — A YAR military delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Engineer 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the YAR Armed Forces, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a visit to last several days in the UAE.

On arrival, the YAR chief of staff said that his UAE visit is in response to an invitation extended him by the UAE chief of staff, Staff Brigadier Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, for the purpose of cooperation and exchange of experience in the military field between the two countries. He said that such visits deepen the strong fraternal relations between the two armies and the two countries.

Iranian Envoy Meets With Housing Minister

GF060752 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Sadat Madar-Shahi, our ambassador to the UAE, met in Abu Dhabi yesterday with Muhammad Khalifah al-Kindi, UAE minister of public works and housing.

During the meeting, Brother Madar-Shahi explained the Islamic revolution's achievements and accomplishments and the victories of the Islamic revolutionary army in the war the Iraqi regime has imposed on the Islamic revolution.

In remarks he made during the meeting, the UAE minister said: Enacting Koranic laws and the application of Islamic laws in Iran pleases all the world's Muslims and makes them hopeful.

PDRY

Foreign Minister ad-Dali Returns From Tour

GF071756 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister, arrived today in Aden after concluding a visit to Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Tunisia, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the UAE.

AR-RA'Y: Diplomatic Ties With USSR To Be Restored

JN071212 Amman AR-RAY in Arabic 7 Apr 84 pp 1, 25

[Amin al-Qutb dispatch]

[Excerpts] Cairo — Informed sources in Cairo today said that there recently has been a noticeable improvement in Egyptian-USSR relations. This improvement will be embodied in the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the reactivation of their military cooperation. Some signs of this improvement are reflected in President Husni Mubarak's renewing the two countries' trade exchange agreement last month, an agreement which was signed in the early 1970's. The two countries have exchanged visits by delegations on various levels.

It is noteworthy that the USSR deputy minister of trade visited Egypt last year.

It was learned in Cairo that a high-ranking Egyptian official will visit Moscow soon to hold important talks with Soviet officials on the restoring full relations between the two countries, including diplomatic and military relations.

It is well known that most Egyptian weapons are Soviet-made, and that most of the Egyptian military commanders, including the Egyptian president, received their military training in the USSR. It is also known that the way has been paved for the talks, which the Egyptian official will hold in Moscow, by the SFRY president during his recent visit to Moscow.

Embassy in Guinea To Receive 'Urgent' Conte Message

NC070711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* today says that new Guinean President Colonel Lansana Conte has instructed a delegation from the Guinean Government and leadership to visit the Egyptian Embassy in Guinea to convey an urgent message to President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian Government.

The paper says the new regime in Conakry has affirmed, in its message, its keenness on the strong fraternal relations between Egypt and Guinea, and that the Guinean leadership wants to be in continuous contact with Egypt.

The paper points out that in its message the Guinean delegation has defined the goals of the new government in Guinea.

People's Assembly Elections Scheduled for 27 May

NC071611 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The president has issued a decree inviting the electorate to elect members for the People's Assembly. The decree's first article stipulates that in implementation of the provisions of Law No 73 of the year 1965, voters whose names are registered in the election lists are invited to meet at the premises of the election subcommittees to elect members for the People's Assembly.

The decree's second article stipulates that the elections will take place on Sunday, 27 May 1984. The elections will begin at 0800 and end at 1700 in accordance with the provisions of Law No 73 of the year 1965.

CAR's Kolingba, Delegation Make 5-Day Visit

Arrive in Luxor 6 Apr

NC061237 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1129 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Luxor, 6 Apr (MENA) — At 1240 today, Andre Kolingba, the CAR president, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Luxor from Khartoum aboard a special plane at the beginning of a 5-day visit to Egypt.

Leave Luxor for Cairo

NC070758 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Luxor, 7 Apr (MENA) — CAR President Andre Kolingba this morning left Luxor for Cairo on an official visit to Egypt which will last until Tuesday.

Meet Mubarak

NC071041 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — CAR President Andre Kolingba arrived in Cairo from Luxor at 1100 today on an official 5-day visit to Egypt during which he will have talks with President Husni Mubarak regarding international questions in general, African issues in particular, and bilateral relations.

President Husni Mubarak was at the forefront of those who welcomed President Andre Kolingba on his arrival at the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah. Kolingba was also received by Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister ; Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim,Consultative Council chairman; Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, deputy prime minister and oil minister; a number of ministers; Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib, Cairo governor; senior Armed Forces officers; and members of the CAR Embassy staff in Cairo.

Official welcome ceremonies were held for the African guest at the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah. Soon after his arrival the military band played the national anthems of CAR and Egypt. President Kolingba then inspected an honor guard which had lined up to salute him. Some Cairo children then gave him bunches of flowers, and he shook hands with his welcomers.

President Andre Kolingba began his visit yesterday afternoon by paying a 1-day visit to Luxor, where he visited a number of the town's archeological and tourist landmarks.

President Andre Kolingba is accompanied by an official delegation which includes: Second Lieutenant Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voeto, foreign affairs and international cooperation minister; Jules Kouale-Yaboro, ambassador at large; Herve CharlesWenezoui, director general of Political Affairs and presidential adviser; and (Toni Dasilva), presidential adviser.

During his visit to Egypt, the African president will be accompanied by an honor escort headed by Muhammad Mahir Abazah, electricity and energy minister, and including Samih Darwish, Egyptian ambassador to the CAR; Colonel Murad Hasan az-Zayyat, presidential aide-de-camp; and Ra'uf Fikri 'Abdin, Presidential Secretary.

Al-Baz Summarizes Talks

NC081214 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and CAR President Andre Kolingba resumed talks at noon today. The talks lasted about 1 hour and were confined to the two presidents.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, foreign ministry first under secretary, and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, said the talks concentrated on Middle East questions and the Iraq-Iran war. He said President Mubarak briefed his African guest on Middle East problems, the deteriorating Lebanese situation, the Iraq-Iran war, the seriousness of this war's continuation and escalation, and the need to exert intensive efforts to end it in the coming weeks.

Dr Usamah al-Baz added that President Mubarak explained to the African president Egypt's views on the activation of efforts aimed at finding a solution for the Palestinian question.

Al-Baz said President Mubarak explained to President Kolingba the result of the contacts Egypt recently held for the sake of ending the Iraq-Iran war and solving Middle East questions. He also explained Egypt's moves in this regard.

Ghali Comments on Talks

NC071349 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Official talks began at noon today between President Husni Mubarak and CAR President Andre Kolingba, who arrived in Cairo from Luxor today. The members of the Egyptian and CAR delegations held similar talks.

The private talks between Presidents Mubarak and Kolingba lasted 90 minutes. The members of the Egyptian and CAR delegations then joined the talks.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the talks covered African and Middle East issues. They also dealt with bilateral relations and their cultivation in the economic and cultural spheres. It was agreed to form a joint committee of experts to meet alternately in the two countries.

Dr Ghali said discussions were held on the issues of Western Sahara, Namibia, and Chad and on the convening of the forthcoming OAU summit in Conakry. Discussions were also held on Middle East issues, above all the Palestinian problem, the Lebanese problem, and the Iraqi-Iranian war. Agreement was reached for a common stand on these issues. Concluding, Ghali said that the talks were very positive.

Mubarak, Kolingba Speeches

NC081505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak gave a luncheon banquet in honor of CAR President Andre Kolingba and the accompanying delegation at the Al-Qubbah Palace this afternoon. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Halim, Consultative Council speaker, the deputy prime ministers, the ministers, and senior state officials.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak delivered the following speech:

Dear brother and friend President Andre Kolingba; dear friends: With all pride and appreciation, I welcome you to the good land of Egypt. I welcome you as loyal friends and sincere comrades on the road to liberation, development, and progress, and as partners in the single African march aimed at bringing people closer, building bridges of communication and interaction among the masses, and deepening their faith in their common goals and destiny.

We highly appreciate your country's role in the heart of our glorious continent, its concern to establish relations of good neighborliness and cooperation with all neighboring countries, and its effort to settle differences by amicable means. This is fully in line with the policy which we are pursuing and with the principles in which we believe and which we are trying to apply in the various parts of Africa, especially among the Nile basin countries, in the Horn of Africa, and in North Africa.

We believe that the differences which sometimes appear on the horizon among the African states are not ideological and do not indicate a polarization among the supporters of the right and the left. They are passing differences which cannot eliminate the similarity of strategic interests and basic objectives among the African peoples.

We base this policy on these principles and premises. We do not harbor ill will for anyone, we do not initiate enmity against any state, and we do not act out of malice. We are ready to cooperate with an open heart and sincere will with anyone who desires to build bridges, strengthen ties, and stay away from practices which create disputes and hatred among people, threaten their security and safety, and make them prey for foreign intervention and pressure.

We have seen that the African issues on which we have been unanimous, despite the differences in ideology and in approach, have achieved a great deal of success and progress. This is because a unanimous will is capable of forging its way amid obstacles and difficulties and of overcoming the maneuvers and ambitions which seek to divide those with a common interest and dissipate the efforts of the people struggling for the same objectives. Hence, the efforts which we have made in support of the Namibian issue and the steadfastness of the confrontation states against the minority regime in South Africa have succeeded. Meanwhile we are still facing immense difficulties and many obstacles in reaching an acceptable formula for settling the Saharan problem and the dispute in Chad.

Mr President: It is the duty of us all to work to consolidate the OAU and increase its effectiveness and ability to confront the problems facing us and protect it from division and fragmentation. The OAU was established with the aim of checking these dangers and ensuring a minimum of solidarity and unity of words and deeds under the aegis of an African march that preaches peace, spreads love and brotherhood, and sows good deeds and progress.

On the other hand, we cannot stand with folded arms or content ourselves with expressions of sorrow and regret vis-a-vis the deteriorating conditions in the Middle East, but are called upon to change this situation and to safeguard our national security and strategic interests. The first of these deteriorating conditions which we must try to change is the Iraq-Iran war, which has entered its fourth year despite all the efforts which have been exerted by various international groups to stp it, and to urge the warring sides to sit at the negotiating table. Indeed, there recently has been a serious escalation in this war. This escalation will inevitably affect all the states in the area in addition to the suffering and destruction which it causes to the two fraternal peoples, who should have been partners in the march of development and progress.

Although the efforts exerted in the past met with no success, we think that it is our duty to double our efforts and our influence on the two warring sides with a view to ending the war. Therefore, Egypt has prepared a comprehensive plan to end the war and solve the existing dispute through negotiations. Egypt intends to submit this plan to the countries of the Nonaligned Movement and at the appropriate time submit it to the UN Security Council, which will be called upon to play a basic role in maintaining peace and monitoring the cease-fire.

At the same time, we look forward to the termination of the conditions which led to the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, mainly the Israeli occupation. This occupation has caused serious repercussions which further complicated the situation. We hope the dialogue taking place among the various Lebanese sides will lead to an acceptable formula for agreement on the Lebanese citizen's affiliation to his country, his loyalty to his heritage and institutions, and his commitment to his interests.

Parallel to this, it is necessary to exert efforts to settle the Palestinian problem, which is the crux and essence of the conflict. This settlement must be just and comprehensive, tackling all aspects of the problem. The most important of these aspects is the political one represented in the ability of the Palestinian people to exercise their natural right to self-determination and to establish their own independent national entity. The Palestinian people must be enabled to do that in an atmosphere dominated by coexistence and cooperation. It is necessary to end the vicious cycle of violence and destruction resulting from occupation. Daily, we see regrettable repercussions from the occupation that only create hatred and bitterness when what we most need is to learn from the past, ensure the present, and reach for a happier future.

Dear brothers: We cherish the close brotherly relations that exist between Egypt and the CAR and the cooperation existing between them in the exchange of expertise and the areas of cultural and scientific activity. We also appreciate your country's participation in the five-country ministerial conference which was held in Khartoum at the end of last year and which was attended, in addition to our two countries, by Uganda, Zaire, and Sudan. We think that this cooperation could be a good modeland core for wider and more comprehensive cooperation that would achieve prosperity for the peoples of our continent and deepen the concepts which we are trying to establish as the solid base for the OAU.

I was happy to meet with President Kolingba yesterday and today and to exchange views with him about the African, Arab, and international issues of concern to our fraternal countries and peoples.

Permit me, gentlemen, to invite you to stand up as a salute to President Andre Kolingba, to all the friends present, to all the CAR people, and to the everlasting ties exisitng between the two countries and peoples.

President Andre Kolingba replied with the following speech:

Ladies and gentlemen: At the outset I would like to express deep thanks to the Egyptian Government and people for the warm and brotherly welcome accorded to me, which indicates the friendship between our two countries.

From the time we arrived in Luxor until this very moment in Cairo, it has confirmed to us that Egypt is truly a good African land that has made hospitality a duty.

Ou. visit to you and to the Egyptian people is considered a momentous event for developing relations between our countries.

Allow me, Mr President, to express to you my great happiness at my presence in one of the greatest countries in the African continent. Egypt's contribution to the progress of mankind and world civilization is a source of pride for all of Africa.

This visit has allowed us to realize the depth of the brotherhood and confidence between us and the warmth of the cordial feelings between our peoples.

The peoples of the CAR and the Arab Republic of Egypt are bound by an old friendship. I personally was touched greatly by your resolve to consolidate and develop this friendship permanently. Therefore, we must strengthen the ties of normal friendship between us and must not ignore the obligations of the real solidarity arising from this friendship.

Development of the relations of trust, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries will not only be in response to the interests and aspirations of our two peoples, but will also contribute to consolidating the unity, safety, and stability of Africa and the whole world.

My current visit to your beautfiful country aims to deepen acquaintances and consolide cooperation between our two countries.

The peoples of Egypt and Central Africa are peace loving peoples. Our countries pursue a policy of conciliation and friendship. Moreover, our viewpoints are identical in our quest to settle disputes by peaceful means and through negotiations. Therefore, we don't accept that the cold war should dominate international relations.

Mr President: Africa is suffering under the current economic system, which is based on inequality. At the same time, attempts at foreign intervention are increasing with the aim of diverting the states from their basic objectives of development and progress. While our economic problems are being aggravated and our political independence is being increasingly threatened to a degree which endangers our security, our solidarity is not strong enough to defend our vital interests.

Despite our diligent efforts, this crisis will have an effect on our future. As a result of the obstacles caused by our economic problems, Africa is about to become a closed arena for rival foreign interests.

We fully share your deep concern over the perils of polarization among supporters of the right and supporters of the left. Everybody exaggerates by calling them modern states and progressive states, but the situation is completely different. It is in fact a common battle against backwardness. As a matter of act, the goal for us all must be to prevent Africa from sheltering satans of discord, so as to avert the destruction that may be caused.

It is regrettable that the fever of the arms race, which has affected a large number of Third World countries, has deprived them of important revenues considered essential for achievement and development.

Parallel to this, on the basis of friendship and brotherhood we must advocate positive neutrality which serves peace and seeks to avert confrontations. This positive neutrality represents the cornerstone of our diplomatic activity. On the basis of this principle and the sublime values of peace and progress, the CAR will always work to strengthen the best forms of peaceful coexistence with its neighbors and to keep away from conflicts.

You share this policy with us. This appears clearly in your country's keenness to establish strong relations to protect peace and security on our continent.

In this respect, we are pleased with the success achieved by the five-country foreign ministers conference, which was held in Khartoum last November at the initiative of the Sudanese Government. This conference provided an opportunity for exchanging ideas and information and for consultations. We are pleased that Egypt's participation in this conference — which must be held periodically — had great effect on its success.

I am happy to note that we are working on the basis of a common will. This is really a source of pride, because your country has been characterized, throughout its history that extends thousands of years, by the wisdom of calculation and the freedom of action. This is perhaps what gives it a character that enjoys respect among the states.

Egypt has always known how to make bold decisions that can serve to guide others. In other words, they can be the source of inspiration when seeking the best solutions in the most difficult situations. I take this opportunity to hail your country's return to the heart of the big family of the Islamic conference.

Your Excellency: The peoples' hope and faith in the achievement of a general international detente and the establishment of peaceful coexistence is gradually receding because of the tensions and problems which currently exist and which only lead to the escalation of the cold war. Whether the matter pertains to Chad, the western desert, Namibia, Lebanon, or the important Palestinian problem, the international community has shown its impotence in finding permanent and suitable solutions to these problems. Thus, we must strengthen the OAU so it can join forces with the Arab League to begin laying down a strategy for action to put an end to all these conflicts. We cannot deny that your country has a principal role which it must undertake in view of the position it occupies.

The CAR people are currently undertaking a difficult task for national reform. They are launching a vicious campaign to establish the necessary basis for a solid economy and genuine democracy. This program provides wide possibilities for cooperation between our countries through the Arab Republic of Egypt's contributions in the industrial, scientific, and technical fields. Such cooperation could serve as a model for cooperation among the southern countries. This cooperation really exists, and this visit can only lead to an increase in this cooperation and to giving it a new dimension.

While hoping that our joint goals in maintaining peace and the close, brotherly friendship between our peoples will be realized, I invite you to stand up to extend thanks and to salute his excellency, President Husni Mubarak, and to laud the close friendship which link the Arab Republic of Egypt and the CAR.

Fatah Official 'Abd al-Hamid Leaves Cairo 8 April

NC081606 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, alias Abu al-Hawl, a Fatah Central Committee member and official in charge of PLO national security, left Cairo for Tunis today following a 2-day visit to Egypt.

Ahmad Hamrush, secretary of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said the Palestinian official held talks with the Egyptian solidarity committee concerning the conference in support of the Palestinian people which was scheduled to be held in Cairo but was postponed temporarily because PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat — who is eager to attend the conference personally — is busy with other matters. Hamrush added that the date of the conference will be set shortly.

Abu al-Hawl was director of the Fatah office in Cairo during the sixties.

French Minister Departs Following 4-Day Visit
NC061230 Cairo MENA in English 1211 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 6 (MENA) — French Minister of Youth and Sports Mrs Avice Edwige and her accompanying delegation left here today following a four-day visit to Egypt during which she inaugurated the Franco-Egyptian friendly week.

Mrs. Edwige held talks with chairman of the higher council of youth and sports Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal ad-Din and Minister of Culture Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan on joint cooperation in the youth and cultural fields.

High-Ranking Iranian Clergyman Defects

JN061554 Baghdad INA in English 1540 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, Apr 6, INA — A high ranking Iranian clergyman Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Tehrani defected to Iraq today, fleeing the repressive Khomeyni regime, it was announced here tonight.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Tehrani is scheduled to appear shortly on the Baghdad T.V. Persian programme to uncover the atrocities and crimes committed by Khomeyni against the peoples of Iran.

Armed Forces Command Issues War Communiques

No 1,427 - 6 April

JN061628 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,427 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 6 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For the sake of preserving the security and sovereignty of great Iraq and safeguarding its great revolutionary principles, our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their valiant fight against the covetous aggressors. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Formations of our valiant Air Force aircraft today carried out strong attacks and effective combat missions against the enemy units, positions, and troop concentrations in the east Tigris operational sector. Our fighter planes scored direct hits and inflicted losses in men and equipment. All our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. One of our forward units opened fire on enemy concentrations and engineering equipment opposite our positions east of Basra, scoring accurate hits. The enemy sustained five killed, several others wounded, and one weapons emplacement destroyed.

3. Our forward units engaged a number of enemy positions and vehicles with artillery in the areas opposite our positions in the east Tigris operational sector. Our units managed to set fire to several enemy positions and to destroy three weapons and personnel positions, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post.

4. Two infantry positions and two observation posts were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

5. One was killed and one weapons emplacement was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

6. Last night and today, the criminal Khomeyniite enemy shelled Basra, Mandali, Ash-Shihabi, and their environs with heavy artillery. The savage enemy shelling wounded three civilians and damaged part of Basra University, two houses, and one civilian car in Basra; wounded two civilians in Mandali; and destroyed three houses in Ash-Shihabi.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 April 1984

No 1,428 - 7 April

JN071657 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,428 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 7 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. While celebrating with our great people and our glorious Arab nation the 37th anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party our valiant Armed Forces reaffirm that they will remain loyal to the principles of the party and the revolution, and to their leader Saddam Husayn, and will perform their national and pan-Arab duties with determination, force, and insistence against the covetous and suspect enemies. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions east of Basra with all types of weapons, killing 39, wounding many, and forcing the rest to flee. In other areas in the same sector, the enemy sustained three killed, many wounded, and two infantry positions and one observation post destroyed. The occupants of the observation post were either wounded or killed.

2. The hero eagles of the air today carried out successful raids against enemy units and troop concentrations in the areas opposite our forward units positions in the east of Basra and central sectors of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits, and inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment. They all returned with their aircraft safely to base, praise be to God.

3. The knights of our helicopters today raided enemy positions, troop concentrations, and equipment east of Basra, scoring direct hits, and inflicting losses on the enemy. Known enemy losses amount to 16 troop and vehicle concentrations, and 1 excavator. They returned with their helicopters safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Seven were killed, many were wounded, and one vehicle was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

5. One infantry position and one enemy barge were destroyed in the east Tigris sector of operations.

6. The criminal rulers in Iran yesterday evening and today shelled Basra, Khanaqin, and Mandali and its suburbs with heavy artillery. As a result of the enemy shelling, six civilians were wounded, two houses were destroyed, and another house was damaged in Basra; two houses were damaged in Khanaqin; and several civilian installations were damaged in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, on 7 April 1984

No 1,429 - 8 April

JN081609 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,429 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 8 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their daring operations against the spiteful enemy forces. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our bold Air Force planes today carried out successful missions against enemy units and positions east of Basra, scoring very effective hits. In the central sector of the front, our heroic Air Force eagles dealt strong blows to enemy positions and concentrations, inflicting losses in men and equipment on them. Our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units used artillery to pound enemy positions, engineering equipment, and troop concentrations east of Basra. Our units killed 28, wounded others, and damaged concentrations east of Basra. Our units killed 28, wounded others, and destroyed 5 excavators and 1 vehicle.

3. In the area east of Tigris, one of our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions, vehicles, and artillery emplacements, scoring direct, effective hits.

4. Nine were killed in the northern sector of the front.

5. Six were killed, others wounded, and one infanty position destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. Six were killed and two hardware stockpiles destroyed in the central sector of the front.

7. Using heavy artillery, the wicked Khomeyniite regime shelled Basra, Khanaqin, Ash-Shihabi, Khurmal, and their environs last night and today. The shelling destroyed two houses, and damaged a civilian car in Basra; destroyed three houses in Ash-Shihabi; injured two civilians, and destroyed a house in Khurmal; and damaged an intermediate school in Khanaqin.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 April 1984.

Commander Warns Iran Not To Cross Border

JN081922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1908 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military commander has warned that any Iranian adventure to cross the Iraqi border will be doomed to failure and utter defeat. In a statement to an INA correspondent at an advanced position in the Huwayzah marshes, Staff Major General Hisham Sabah al-Fakhri, commander of the eastern Tigris operations, said that the sons of Iraq will frustrate any aggression against Iraqi sovereignty and the dignity of the Iraqi people.

The commander ruled out the possibility of Iran repeating its first adventure in the area after Iraq's decisive answer and after all of the Iranian forces of aggression were wiped out on 21 March.

Tariq 'Aziz Sends Message to Chedli Klibi

JN061254 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Tunis, 6 Apr (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received a message here today from Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The message was conveyed by the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Tunis during his meeting with Klibi today. It was learned that the message deals with the current Arab situation and the Iraq- Iran war.

Romanian Premier Dascalescu Arrives in Baghdad

JN081735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1722 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) — Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu arrived in Baghdad this evening leading a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. The Romanian official will hold talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral relations and the means of developing them in various fields.

The Romanian delegation also includes Deputy premier Ion Nicolae and a number of ministers.

U.S. Defense University Group Makes Visit

Meets With Husayn

JN071929 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn said that Jordan has always worked and will continue to work for a just and comprehensive peace that will end the Middle East crisis and guarantee the Palestinian people their national rights. This came during his reception of the U.S. National Defense University delegation in the Royal Hashemite Court this evening.

His majesty said: Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 constitute a basis for realizing peace because they stipulate the principle of restoring the occupied Arab land in exchange for peace. The king asserted that achieving this objective is not a precondition as Israel claims. His majesty wondered: If the objective of restoring the occupied Arab land in exchange for peace is a precondtiion, then what is the purpose of holding any negotiations?

His majesty added: The proposed negotiations, in light of reason, logic, and reality and as Resolution No 242 is understood, should be held on how to implement that principle and not on the principle itself, because principles are not negotiable. His majesty also said: Israel claims that the objective of regaining the land in exchange for peace is a precondition. This claim aims only at misleading public opinion, and is an obvious attempt to hamper the peace efforts. On the basis of this claim, Israel, and not the Arabs, is the side that refuses to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Regarding his recent statements on U.S. policy in the Middle East, His Majesty King Husayn asserted that those statements were not directed at President Reagan, personally, or the U.S. Administration, but described a situation that has existed in the U.S. since 1967. His majesty also said: This situation has led, in the course of time, to the further disability in U.S. policy to deal with the Middle East crisis, and has given Israel time to change realities on the occupied Arab land so that it can realize a gradual annexation of these lands.

His Majesty King Husayn referred to the continued settlement process in particular as an example of the U.S. material support for Israel, and said: The Israeli settlements on occupied Arab land is a new epitome of the old colonialism that the world rejected and agreed to liquidate after World War II. His majesty also wondered: How can the United States reconcile the American people's principles and ideals, and the desire to aid the movement of colonialism that Israel has revived in the occupied Arab lands against the course of history and world consensus in order to bury colonialism once and for all.

His majesty also affirmed that Jordan, as part of the Arab nation, rejects the policy of polarization in the region on the basis of its concern about its independence and Arab identity. He added that despite this, Jordan believes that through its participation in the peace process, the Soviet Union can positively contribute to reaching a just and comprehensive peace, because the Soviet Union is a superpower, is present in the region, and has its own interests. Also, the Soviet Union recognizes Security Council Resolution No 242 and is committed to it as a basis for realizing peace.

His Majesty King Husayn also hoped that American people will comply with the principles and ideals that we respect, and will exert every effort to realize a balanced peace to guarantee the rights of the disputing parties.

The meeting was attended by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Meets Chief of Staff

JN071459 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Amman, 7 Apr (PETRA) — Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff, received at his office in the General Command this morning delegations representing the White House and teachers and students of the U.S. National Defense University. The explained to them Jordan's defense policy and the development of Jordanian forces.

The delegation arrived in Amman yesterday on an official visit of several days, during which it will meet with a number of senior officials and visit some institutions, military centers, and cultural and historical sites in the Kingdom.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on King's Comments

JN080848 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "No Peace Without the Return of Land and Rights"]

[Text] While speaking with the U.S. National Defense University delegation last night, His Majesty King Husayn renewed Jordan's firm position toward an honorable and just solution to the conflict in the region, based on a comprehensive and basic formula which is the return of occupied Arab territory in exchange for peace which, in turn, guarantees national rights for the Palestinian people.

There is no doubt that the UN Security Council Resolutions No 242 and 338 constitute a correct and acceptable basis for achieving this peace because they stipulate the necessity of satisfying the conditions of both sides of the formula: the return of occupied land in exchange for peace. Any deviation from, or attempt to undermine this basis, is an obvious move to obstruct peace and bypass the objective facts which must be taken into consideration to end the conflict in the region.

Throughout the years of this conflict, the Israeli positions have in reality constituted a refusal to reach the desired peace through false pretexts with which they have misled world public opinion, particularly in the United States, claiming that the Arabs are placing preconditions on peace by saying that any comprehensive peace must be accompanied by a return of the occupied Arab territory.

The Israeli positions rejecting the conditions of just peace have coincided with continued and unlimited U.S. support for anything that may encourage Israel to continue its stands. This is particularly evident in the aid extended to settlements in the occupied Arab territories. The settlement policy is in reality a return to old colonialism by means of human and military control over an occupied territory which has been invaded by tyranical military force.

In this regard, King Husayn raised the question of how the United States and its people could reconcile the ideals and principles they believe in and their support for colonialist Israeli control, which is being manifested every day with more settlers and settlements.

There is no doubt that Washington cannot give a realistic and honest answer to this question because such an answer will reveal the extent to which the United States has violated even its own principles as well as the rights of peoples striving for independence and liberty. These facts go a long way toward explaining the reason why Washington has lost its prestige and credibility in the Middle East.

Husayn Statements: Basic Policy

JN080944 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Apr 84 p 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Foundations of Just Peace"]

[Text] While speaking to the visiting U.S. delegation, His Majesty King Husayn again defined the foundations of the Jordanian position toward achieving a just peace that is acceptable to the international community through the letter and spirit of UN Security Council Resolutions Nos 242 and 338 that stress the inadmissibility of occupying land by force and guarantee the return of land in exchange for peace.

Jordan's position toward the process of achieving peace in the Middle East is based on these foundations. Without a doubt, this position is not only in concert with the principles of Arab unanimity to which Jordan has always adhered, but also with the principles of right and justice according to the UN Charter and as resolved by all UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

In his talk yesterday, his majesty explained many matters and exposed the falsehood of the allegations made by the Israeli political and propaganda campaign — that Jordan's adherence to the principle of exchanging land for peace is a precondition obstructing peace. This unjust campaign chooses to forget that the occupation of Arab territory and Israeli oppressive practices are the insurmountable obstacle in the face of peace in the region.

If regaining land in exchange for peace is a precondition as the Israeli circles allege, then one wonders what the object of the negotiations will be in this case. On what principle can any negotiations for achieving peace and defusing the volatile situation in this part of the world be based? If Israel rejects the formula of land in exchange for peace before anything else, then what are the efforts that can be made to avert the people of the region more tragedies of war and bloody conflicts?

We realize that Israel would not have showed all this intransigence in its position toward acheiving peace in the region if it had not been for the huge U.S. support it was receiving both politically and materially. At the same time we also realize that Israel's increasing talk these days about its readiness to negotiate for peace is only throwing sand in the eyes of some countries and sides, which in any case do not want to see the realities of the situation on the ground as told by the policies of Judaization, settlement, and aggression inside and outside the occupied territories.

Jordan, which still adheres to the objective of achieving an honorable and just peace, will not be misled by the scratched Israeli record being played at the moment by the Israeli Labor Party which hopes to reach authority in Israel. We hope that the people of the United States will not be deceived by theseuntrue and false Israeli allegations and that they will work seriously and with conviction to achieve just peace, because this alone is in harmony with their principles and ideals.

U.S. Arab-American Relations Delegation Visits

Meets With Sharaf

JN071533 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Amman, 7 Apr (PETRA) — Information Minister Layla Sharaf received the delegation from the National Council for American-Arab Relations in her office this morning. At the beginning of the meeting, Sharaf welcomed the delegation, and expressed her hope that the delegation would be able to acquaint itself with the details of the Middle East problem and its various aspects directly, without any dependence on Western media.

Sharaf also explained to the delegation Israel's policy that is aimed at displacing and expelling the Arabs from their lands, establishing illegitimate settlements, and the effect of this policy on these Arabs. She touched on the characteristics of the Jordanian society and how it could, as a result of its determination, during a short period of time achieve progress and catch up with developed societies.

The information minister explained Jordan's development plan and its future steps aimed at improving the conditions of the Jordanian people and their economy. She also answered the delegation's questions about U.S. Middle East policy and the peaceful initiatives for solving the region's problem. Sharaf asserted that Israel's intransigence and the establishment of settlements are the main obstacles to a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem.

Meets Al-Masri

JN081355 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has reviewed the situation in the region with the delegation of the National Council for American-Arab Relations, particularly the attempts to change the geographic and demographic features of the occu-

pied Arab territories, and the oppressive measures against the people there. He pointed out the necessity of moves by the international community to help the people to be rid of the tyranny of occupation.

Receiving the delegation in his office today, the minister explained the Jordanian and Arab position on the plans for comprehensive and just peace in the region, and the positive response expressed by the Arab countries and Jordan in particular, in accepting the UN Security Council resolutions which stress the impermissability of occupying territories by force and the restoration of all the Palestinian rights, beginning with UN Security Council Resolution No 242 and ending with President Reagan's latest plan, in addition to the adoption of the Arab peace plan adopted by the Fes summit.

Al-Masri referred to Israel's continued rejection of all peace plans and UN resolutions, its continuation of carrying out its settlement plans, its ignoring of Palestinian Arab rights, the international community's apathy to all this, as well as the support and aid Israel was receiving from various world powers which had resulted in Israel entrenching its aggression.

Sharaf Expresses Support for Jerusalem Operation

JN081323 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] In a statement to our radio, Jordanian Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf spoke about Jordan's stance should war break out between Syria and Israel — a matter which she rules out — and Jordan's stance toward the United States and the purchase of required weapons from this or that country. The statement also includes the first official Jordanian comment on the recent Jerusalem operation. Here are the contents of this statement read by our correspondent in Amman, Fu'ad Na'im:

[Begin Fu'ad Na'im recording] Jordanian Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf has emphasized that she rules out the eruption of a large-scale war between Syria and Israel despite talk about war. Replying to a question on whether Jordan will interefere in case of a confrontation between Syria and Israel, Layla Sharaf said that Jordan's attitude toward a military conflict between Israel and Syria depends on the nature of this conflict. She added: There is a difference between a limited Israeli strike against certain positions in Lebanon or Syrian positions in Lebanon and a Syrian reply to this strike on the one hand, and a large-scale offensive aimed at storming Syrian territory. Our stand toward a side battle will be different from our stand toward a large-scale war and offensive on Arab territories. Then, she added, we and all the Arab brothers will be responsible for supporting any Arab country according to the Arab League Charter.

Asked if King Husayn's recent criticism of the U.S. Administration will be followed by rapprochement between Jordan and Syria, Layla Sharaf said: There was no disagreement on the interpretation of the U.S. policy in the region between King Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad. She added: The disagreement was on the way to confront and deal with this U.S. policy. The information minister emphasized that differences with Syria focus on two basic points: Syria's support for Iran and Syria's stand toward Lebanon, which, she said, has not stabilized for a day and we do not know how far Syria wants to proceed in this regard.

Regarding the Jordanian stand toward the United States, she said: We do not want to sever our ties with the United States, and we are aware of the importance of its military and political role in solving the Middle East issue. However, King Husayn meant to convey to the U.S. public and the U.S. Administration the effect of the retreat of the U.S. policy in the region on its credibility and on the real march toward a just and lasting peace. In particular he wanted to pinpoint to the Americans that the policy of being biased toward Israel harms the U.S. interests and makes the United States lose its effective role as a basic element in the peace process.

Asked whether Jordan will purchase weapons from the Soviet Union and China, Layla Sharaf said: Thus far there has been no specific plan to purchase weapons from China, the Soviet Union, or any other side. But we have previously dealt with the Soviet Union and obtained weapons with which we were satisfied. Moreover, the Soviet Union has never hesitated to offer us modern weapons, and it is still opening the doors for us. As for China, there are several spheres to satisfy any arms shortage that may occur in Jordan, particularly in the sphere of light weapons.

Layla Sharaf said that Jordan hopes that the Arab brothers will abide by the duty of joint defense and finance the arms deals required by Jordan. He denied that Jordan has begun negotiations to purchase ground-to-air missiles from Britain and said: The military materials we need and want to buy from this or that source have not yet been determined.

In this regard, Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, met Michael Heseltine, British secretary of state for defense, in London on Thursday.

On another level, Layla Sharaf stressed that the Jordanian Government possesses strong indications and clues showing that the group of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] — as this group has actually announced — is responsible for the detonation of an explosive charge in Amman on the eve of Queen Elizabeth II's visit to Jordan. It is noted that Abu Nidal's group had claimed credit for this operation. However, Sharaf declined to comment further on the press reports which said that the Jordanian authorities had arrested the perpetrators of this operation.

Regarding the fedayeen operation in Jerusalem last Monday, Layla Sharaf said: This operation proves that resistance will not die out no matter how much it calms down. It is the legitimate right of the oppressed peoples to defend themselves as long as they are under occupation and exposed to annihilation. She added: If such incidents had taken place in a country that is confined to its borders and lands, it would have really been painful. But these incidents are happening in a state that is occupying the lands of others and refusing to recognize the rights of the occupied people or withdraw from their lands. Therefore, the people's struggle for liberation inside the occupied territories is legitimate and just. This is the first official Jordanian comment on the fedayeen operation which took place in occupied Jerusalem on Monday. [end recording]

AD-DUSTUR Warns of Israeli Operation in Al-Biqa'

JN070833 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 7 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Military Tension in Al-Biqa'," *AD-DUSTUR* says: Signs of military tension have appeared once again in the region, and have been intensified at the lines where armies face each other in the western Al-Biqa' valley in Lebanon. These signs remind everyone of a similar state of tension which prevailed in the same area at this time last year. It ended in an ambiguous way, and was followed by a chain of battles and explosions on the Arab side. These battles and explosions began in the PLO, and have not yet ended in the Lebanese arena. Although our experiences with such tension, which has appeared for the past 4 years at this time of the year, prevent us from making assumptions, reaching any possible results, or examining the various possibilities, all of this will not prevent us from viewing the many real factors which produced this new tension and which made it a cause of serious international warnings, a subject of exchanged threats, and a cause of military concentrations and field alerts.

AD-DUSTUR continues: Since the daring operation which took place in the center of occupied Jerusalem a few days ago, the Israeli enemy leaders have not hidden their threats to take revenge on those who planned this operation. Israel's political and propaganda campaign against the PLO in Europe and the United States is part of their preparation for a big operation against the Palestinian resistance men stationed in Al-Biqa' with other regular Arab forces.

AD-DUSTUR concldues: There is no doubt that the enemy leaders who are planning their expected blow will do their best to make the results suitable for their election campaign. The Israeli public opinion polls show that the elections would not end in favor of the leaders of the ruling Likud Party, unless those leaders will be able to arouse the electors' at the last moment and to use their instinct for extremism and launching a military operation, the signs of which seem to be on the horizon of the region.

Husayn Sends Message to YAR President

JN081450 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Amman, 8 Apr (PETRA) -- His Majesty King Husayn has sent a message to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with the current situation in both the Arab and international arenas, and with the importance of crystallizing a unified Arab stand toward all of the developments and dangers facing the Arab nation.

This message was received on behalf of the YAR president by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arshi, YAR vice president, when he received the Jordanian ambassador in San'a' today. It falls within the framework of messages His Majesty King Husayn has recently sent to a number of Arab leaders dealing with the importance of realizing Arab solidarity in the current stage.

Spanish Foreign Minister Moran Leaves Amman

JN061212 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Amman — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran left Amman today after a visit of several days to Jordan. During the visit, he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, and a number of senior officials. He was seen off at Amman Airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, the chief of protocol, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

AL-MADINAH Interviews Foreign Minister Al-Masri

GF081626 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 5 Apr 84 p 13

[Interview with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by *AL-MADINAH* correspondent Muhammad 'Ali Klibi in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Klibi] Your Excellency, Mr Minister, it seems that the Jordanian-U.S. relations have witnessed and still are witnessing a state of weariness, and it is said that the United States will not sell arms to Jordan. Can you elaborate on this?

[Al-Masri] Most of our arms are U.S.-made, but we also have French-, British-, and Soviet-made arms. We mainly approach the United States to buy arms, but with the United States we have to suffer too much before we obtain the weapons. Therefore, the United States should not blame us. We waited many years before resorting to another source for our arms, which are primarily defensive. We are trying to continue dealing with the United States, but in principle, we are not against the diversification of arms sources. We have different kinds of weapons and this is known to all.

[Klibi] Your Excellency, Mr Minister, there are many Jordanian-Palestinian meetings now at the summit level, the level of the joint committee, and at other levels. What can we expect from these meetings? When will His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat make a joint tour?

[Al-Masri] No agreement has yet been reached on such visits. There have only been inaccurate and incorrect press reports. Regarding Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the future of these relations, we talked with Brother Yasir 'Arafat during his first visit purposefully, objectively, and quietly in order to establish constant relations since we and they are threatened and since we have common fate. We are making positive progress in this direction and God willing, further progress will be achieved.

[Klibi] Your Excellency, Mr Minister, there are news reports saying that Jordanian-Syrian relations are improving. Is this true? Are there any contacts and efforts in this regard?

[Al-Masri] We always call for improving relations among Arab countries. We welcome with pleasure any initiative from any party.

[Klibi] Your Excellency, Mr Minister, the Iraq-Iran war has been continuing for a long time and there are various threats as a result of this war. What is required of the Arabs to end this war?

[Al-Masri] What is required is that the Arabs should adopt a clear and sincere stand in support of Iraq whether financially, militarily, morally or in the international arena. Then the position of Iraq will improve. Iraq is not asking too much from us. It is calling on us to use our senses. It showed during the fourth year of the war that it is a steadfast country with good military organization. The decision is an Arab decision in the first place.

New Measures for West Beirut Security Established

Announcement of Measures

NC071233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] An important development occurred today in the current attempts to establish security in West Beirut. Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri announced security measures the implementation of which will begin in West Beirut tomorrow morning. These measures provide that the Army's 6th Brigade and the Internal Security Forces will assume responsibility for maintaining security in West Beirut and in a firm manner this time.

At a news conference he held at noon today, Birri said: Following intensive contacts with all the armed forces and a meeting with the commands of the National Army, the Internal Security Forces, the investigation department, and the gendarmerie, we declare in the name of the National Islamic Forces that, from now on, no organization, beginning with the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party and ending with all the other brothers, will be responsible for West Beirut's internal security.

Birri added: This security responsibility is now entrusted to the Army and Internal Security Forces and nobody else. Every armed person is banned from roaming the streets carrying his weapon, from collecting donations, from selling a party newspaper in the middle of the street, and from occupying new houses. The Army and the Internal Security Forces are charged with the establishment of fixed and mobile checkposts to combat car thefts and other such actions.

Birri added that the Army and the Internal Security Forces are authorized to challenge anyone who contravenes these measures, to apprehend him, and to imprison him. No organization leadership should expect anything to the contrary. Birri said: All these measures will begin tomorrow morning, and all those concerned have been informed of this order. This is a final arrangement that will allow the national forces to direct their battle toward the new Lebanon and toward the south simultaneously, and not to continue to fumble in Beirut's alleys because the national decision is made in Beirut and security in it devolves on its people — that is, the Army and the Internal Security Forces.

Birri News Conference

NC071635 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1505 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] A new security plan for West Beirut and the suburbs is to be introduced as of tomorrow morning. The sale of newspapers in the middle of the road is to be banned along with the collection of contributions and the bearing of arms in public. Army and Security Forces will be fully responsible to maintain law and order in nationalist areas.

This was announced by Amal Movement Leader Birri at a press conference today. Mr Birri said that the takeover of West Beirut in early February foiled a conspiracy under which "deprived Lebanon" would remain under the control of the authorities through the strengthening of the so-called South Lebanon Army, the Lebanese Forces, and the Yarzi-based regular Lebanese Army.

Mr Birri said that the uprising of February 6 was the swift culmination of a long struggle between dictatorship and democracy, between oppressor and oppressed. It was the ultimate rejection of repressive measures carried out under the guise of legitimacy, and it was a direct reaction to the massacre of the people of the suburb which led to the displacement of around 400,000 people. He stressed that the partial destruction of the southern suburb had led to security problems and had created an opportunity for agents to infiltrate nationalist ranks and to impersonate Amal and other nationalist groups and carry out various practices.

Mr Birri said that the authorities were trying to exploit delays in talks to allow time for strengthening of the South Lebanon Army while strengthening the Lebanese Forces, which had already opened a representative office in Jerusalem. At the same time efforts were to be exerted to strengthen the regular army which would, along with the others, be used to crush all progressive forces and to stifle freedom.

Mr Birri accused the authorities of cutting off the state radio from the south by halting transmission from 'Amshit and by attempting to scramble the transmission of the television station located in West Beirut. He also referred to the problems in West Beirut and declared that it was not enough for him to condemn bombing of newspaper offices and the kidnapping of journalists. He stressed, however, that there was a definite conspiracy to abort all demands for reforms by creating diversions along the lines of security conditions and the formation of a new government.

He stressed that the Army and the Security Forces would be fully backed by the Nationalist Forces and would be authorized to track down on all crimes and criminals effective tomorrow.

Mr Birri accused the Army Command of conspiring and collaborating with the Israeli-backed traitors of the so-called southern army of Lebanon, and he read the text of a cable which backed up his claim.

He stressed that no one should try to count on disturbing relations between the Nationalists and Syria, and he warned against partition, cantonment, and attempts of the Phalangist-Liberal alliance to cooperate with the new Militia leader in south Lebanon, Antoine Lahhad.

In a question and answer session that followed Mr Birri said that he felt that there was no point in raising the issue of the formation of a national unity government because there was no real basis for true dialogue. He said that Israel was seeking a pretext to try and break the new equation in the area which emerged in the wake of the abrogation of the May 17 agreement. He pointed out that the coming elections in Israel and the United States also created conditions which could encourage Israel to launch some kind of an attack or strike against Syria or the Nationalist Forces under the pretext of responding to the Palestinian operation in Jerusalem. He said that Israel not only wants Lebanon to be

responsible for the security of Galilee but now wants it to protect Jerusalem and possibly the world.

The Amal Movement leader said that talks were underway to mobilize all National Forces in a United Lebanese Front in support of south Lebanon. He said that all efforts so far had failed to secure the opening of the coastal highway to Sidon due to the negative stand of the forces of "the other side."

PSP on Birri Plan

NC071634 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] At his weekly news conference today, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri stressed that the south remains the basis for every move, particularly in the heart of the capital. He said that the regime is trying to benefit from futile talks in the higher political-security committee and to trifle with maps and details at a time when preparations are being made for three things:

1. To reinforce the southern army, which is not commanded by a southerner but by a shufite-dayr qamari-sham'unite man, so that this army can secure the place of a regional army thereby implementing the most important provisions of the 17 May agreement regarding the relations between Lebanon and Israel. The Lebanese Forces would thus have preceeded the United States in establishing their representation in Jerusalem, where in the forties former President Sham'un represented Lebanon at the Islamic conference held there.

2. To continue the preparations for strengthening the Lebanese Forces with a new army such as the southern army in Kisrawan. The Lebanese Forces received two shiploads of arms 10 days ago.

3. To always rely on the Al-Yarzi army in a clear attempt to dispense with all others. Naturally, the 6 February uprising had defeated this attempt. It is known that by nature dictatorships become more aggressive the more they are defeated and that they attempt to become isolated instead of heeding the voice of justice. Hence, federation and partition plans have been proposed and freedoms have been attacked through the state's control over the press, television, and the radio. They had attacked Beirut's security and continue to do so by daily stirring up sedition within a community and by setting off explosions in Beirut from time to time. Birri said that the intelligence service had prior knowledge of the explosive device hurled against the *AS-SAFIR* newspaper.

Birri said that there is a plot to set off the internal situation in West Beirut so that the Amal Movement and the nationalist forces agree to change the 9-year civil war into a government crisis, to bypass all the demands, to end all plans for a new Lebanon, and to form a government. They began to beat the drums and sound the trumpets for this. Should the nationalist situation in West Beirut collapse, they hope that we would agree with them on everything, namely on nothing.

Therefore, we declare on behalf of the nationalist and Islamic forces, following intensive contacts with all the armed forces and following a meeting with the national army command, the Internal Security Forces, the intelligence and police command, that from now on no organization, including the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party and all other brothers, will be responsible for the internal security in West Beirut. This responsibility is assigned to the security force of the Army and of the Internal Security Forces and no one else. All gunmen are banned from roaming about with arms. The Army and the Internal Security Forces are empowered to fight with whoever contravenes this and to detain and imprison him. All those concerned have been notified of this. It is the final measure which will enable the nationalist forces to turn their battle toward a new Lebanon and toward the south at the same time.

Birri called on the president in his capacity as supreme commander of the Army under the constitution to declare a clear stand regarding the south and the cutting off of the coastal road, the Israeli actions in the south, and regarding the new plot of the Army between the Israeli command and the Al-Yarzi command. All these attempts will not prevent us from adhering to our demands. He stressed the [nationalist forces] solid relations with Syria. Birri said that a solution can be achieved only through a Lebanese accord based on the liberation of the south, the ending of political sectarianism, and the building of a modern Lebanon. It is futile to seek our future in men or governments that are devoid of any principle, slogan, or accord. Birri emphasized his opposition to the formation of a new government before reaching a accord.

Implementation of Measures

NC080938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Motorized patrols of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade and the Internal Security Forces this morning began implementing in West Beirut the security measures which Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri announced yesterday. These forces have operated patrols on all the streets in West Beirut and have established fixed and mobile roadblocks for this purpose.

These measures were received with satisfaction by the citizens; however, there is light movement in various quarters of the capital because of last night's violent shelling in which more innocent citizens were killed and houses were destroyed.

Foreign Minister Holds Meetings on UNIFIL Mandate

NC071447 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Diplomatic contacts were intensified at the Foreign Ministry today to ensure the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate in southern Lebanon. Within this framework, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim at 1000 today met with the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, the Chinese charge d'affaires, the French charge d'affaires, and the British charge d'affaires. The Soviet ambassador was unable to attend because of the security situation.

Representatives of the states participating in UNIFIL also attended. They are the Netherlands ambassador, the Irish ambassador, the Italian charge d'affaires, the Finnish charge d'affaires, the Norwegian charge d'affaires, and the Swedish

charge d'affaires. Ambassador Ghazi Shidyaq, director of the UN Organizations Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the private secretary of the foreign minister also attended.

A diplomatic source has stated that Foreign Minister Salim informed the diplomats of Lebanon's desire to request the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate for a further 6 months as of 17 April. He also informed them that Lebanon this time wants the atmosphere surrounding the discussions on the renewal of the mandate to be different than in the past. In other words, Lebanon wants the Security Council to give a new impetus for the implementation of Resolution 425 issued by the council. Lebanon wants the council to make significant progress toward its implementation to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese territory.

The source added that in accordance with the cabinet decision adopted on 5 March in which Lebanon pledged to make security arrangements in the south, Lebanese diplomacy will seek to benefit from the consultations at the Security Council on the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate by determining which security arrangements will lead to an Israeli withdrawal.

The source indicated that following the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the decision adopted by the cabinet to ensure security arrangements in the south, what is important at this stage for Lebanon is whether these matters should be discussed among other topics at the Security Council, or whether they should be discussed separately.

It is known that all want the Security Council to intervene in the subject of southern Lebanon. All that is required is that it be able to implement its Resolution 425 and Resolutions 508 and 509.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Khalil Review Developments

NC061616 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1505 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received this morning Deputy Kazim al-Khalil. The two men discussed the current security and political developments and they also tackled the conditions in the south.

On emerging Al-Khalil announced that their discussions centered mostly on the security conditions. He stated that President al-Jumayyil was giving this matter great attention and that the president is constantly in contact with the Syrian officials in an effort to consolidate the cease-fire. Al-Khalil expressed the hope that the president would be successful in his efforts with the Syrian and praised the president's sincerity and faithfulness. Moreover Al-Khalil added that they discussed the situation in the south and he described the situation today as the worst that could be imagined, stressing the suffering and disasters which had been facing the south for decades due to the economic, security, and political pressures.

Al-Khalil, in his discussions with the president, stressed that the economic situation in Lebanon was in a very critical situation. The south, he added, is an agricultural part of the country and the main seasonal produce had gone with the wind.

Finally Al-Khalil noted that President al-Jumayyil promised to instruct the concerned administration to look into this matter.

Sham'un on Expected Lebanese-Syrian Summit

NC061549 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1505 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un today chaired a meeting of the Higher Political Council of the National Liberal Party devoted to a review of political and security affairs in the country. Following the meeting Sham'un said that attention had also been devoted to activities of the Higher Political Security Commission and to preparations for an expected Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting.

Sham'un expressed hope that the summit would pave the way for an agreement which would lead to the formation of a government which is capable of enforcing law and order and which will devote its attention to resolving the serious social and economic problems facing Lebanon.

He stressed that this could only be achieved through a national unity government headed by a prime minister who is not tied down by various considerations.

Summit Date '10 or 11 April'

NC061927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] A well-informed source in Beirut said the Syrian-Lebanese summit will be held this coming Tuesday or Wednesday [10 or 11 April] in Damascus in an attempt to overcome the dilemma of the Lebanese situation in the wake of the suspension of the Lebanese Higher Political Security Committee on 4 April.

The source said the summit meeting, which will last 2 days, will be devoted to analyzing the situation in Lebanon following the Lebanese national dialogue conference in Lausanne. The summit will discuss future political developments, particularly the formation of a new government in which all parties will be represented.

Observers note that Syria can facilitate the formation of such a government. Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri opposes forming such a government before the security problems are fully settled.

A well-informed source said President Amin al-Jumayyil will proceed to Saudi Arabia after the Syrian-Lebanese summit.

Israeli 'Warplanes' Reportedly Raid Bhamdun Areas

NC070537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0540 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Israeli warplanes overflew the mountain at approximately 0500 today. According to information, the warplanes raided [qasafa] areas in Bhamdun, drawing ground antiaircraft fire which prevented them from achieving their aims.

PSP Official on Raid

NC071020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] No new details have been received about this morning's Israeli raid on Bhamdun. AFP has cited an official in the Progressive Socialist Party as having said that the raid began at 0500 and continued for 15 minutes and that the Israeli aircraft raided a large number of targets in the Bhamdun area, causing heavy material damage and destroying a restaurant.

Hamadah Questions Halt of 'Amshit Transmission

NC061548 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1505 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Former Minister Marwan Hamadah today questioned the authorities on the suspension of transmission of radio broadcasts from 'Amshit station. Hamadah said that this action constituted a prelude to the introduction of federalism. Hamadah urged the concerned authorities to investigate the issue and called for the resumption of transmission.

On the other hand, Hamadah welcomed the convening of the Islamic summit scheduled to be held tomorrow between the Mufti of the Republid Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Vice President of the Shi'ite Council Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, and the spiritual leader of the Druze Community, Shaykh 'Aql Muhammad Abu Shaqra.

Hamadah today received the Austrian ambassador to Lebanon with whom he reviewed the latest regional and local developments.

Hamadah later attended a luncheon hosted by U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew.

Al-Wazzan Discusses Security, 'Amshit Station

NC061611 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1505 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan devoted his attention today to a wide range of security, political, administrative, and information affairs. Early in the morning the prime minister reviewed security conditions in the capital and the suburbs and studied ways of dealing with security problems.

The prime minister conferred with Acting Director General of Internal Security Forces Brigadier 'Uthman 'Uthman on the problem of insufficient security personnel and the burdens involved in enlisting men to serve in the Internal Security Forces.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan then met with Director of Radio Lebanon Dr 'Abd al-Karim Sinnu and discussed with him the fault in transmission of state radio programs by the 'Amshit transmission station. During the meeting the prime minister contacted the information minister, Roger Shaykhani, and discussed with him the issue and the real purpose behind the suspension of transmission. The prime minister had raised this issue at the meeting of the cabinet earlier this week.

Al-Jumayyil Envoy, Junblatt Meet in Damascus

NC062111 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Well-informed sources in Damascus said President al-Jumayyil's envoy today met in Damascus with Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, who earlier had met with Syrian Vice president 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The meeting was attended by Rafiq al-Hariri, who came from Riyadh in order to bring the conflicting views closer.

Meanwhile, a telephone contact has taken place between Syrian Vice President Khaddam and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri.

Abu Fadil on Israeli Diversion of Rivers

NC061603 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1505 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Vice Speaker Munir Abu Fadil called on the authorities today to raise the issue of Israeli theft of Lebanese waters at the Security Council and pointed out that world Zionism decided at the infamous conference of 1892 in Basel to seize Palestine and the waters of Lebanon.

Abu Fadil voiced fears that the waters of the Al-Litani could be taken over by Israel as it had already taken over the waters of the Al-Wazzani River and he called for intensive efforts to stop the construction of a tunnel which would syphon off the waters of the water of the Al-Litani to Israel.

Abu Fadil recalled that he had raised this issue previously following reports that Israel was digging a tunnel to steal waters of the Al-Litani for use in occupied Palestine and to support more settlers from outside the region.

Abu Fadil said that he had raised the issue with the government previously and was told that no tunnels are under construction. But he referred to films shown on American television networks and indicated that he had drawn the attention of the government to this fact, but was again assured that there was no project under way.

The vice speaker pointed out that Israeli designs to steal waters of the Al-Litani were linked to its policies to bring in millions of Zionist settlers. He warned that the Al-Litani could suffer the same fate as the Al-Wazzani River which Israel took over from Lebanon due to Lebanese neglect.

The vice speaker called for an immediate Security Council debate and he declared that government excuses for not convening a council meeting were invalid. He urged Foreign Minister Salim to raise the issue with permanent Security Council members and launch a worldwide diplomatic initiative to prevent further plundering by Israel of Lebanon's natural resources.

Reports of Israeli, Syrian Al-Biqa' Reinforcements

Military Sources Cited

NC061820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Official military sources today said Israel and Syria have been massing forces along the frontlines in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' plain throughout the past 3 days.

Commenting on press reports in Beirut about military concentrations in the Al-Biqa', the sources said reinforcements have been underway in the western sector of the Al-Biqa' since Tuesday. The sources received reports about a limited exchange of gunfire on Wednesday, which caused several casualties on both sides.

The sources said reinforcements are underway but declined to refer to their size or to comment on possible developments. Nevertheless, political observers have noted that there were repeated reports about military concentrations in the Al-Biqa' in the past but the matter never resulted in clashes between the two armies.

VOL on Reinforcements

NC071621 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Syrian and Israeli reinforcements continue to arrive at the confrontation line in Al-Biqa' particularly at the Al-Istabl Qabb Ilyas axis. A Syrian T62 tank force took up position on this axis where rocket launchers have also been installed. Other Syrian reinforcements were seen in the areas surrounding Barr Ilyas and Al-Marj, and Israeli reinforcements were observed on the 'Ammiq-al-Mansurah-Jibb Jannin axis where flares were fired last night.

Late this afternoon antiaircraft fire was opened on a formation of planes flying over Dahr al-Baydar and the mountain area. This came in the wake of the Israeli air force raid on a Palestinian base in Bhamdun this morning. The raid caused damage to a hotel accommodating DFLP members.

Denials Issued

NC071645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The Army Command's guidance directorate general has issued the following statement:

Some local information media reported that sources at the Lebanese Defense Ministry have stated that the Syrian forces have sent military reinforcements to the Al-Biqa' area near the confrontation line with the Israeli forces. The Army Command denies this report part and parcel.

The Army Command's guidance directorate has issued another statement saying: In their editions this morning, Saturday, 7 April 1984, some papers report that the Lebanese Army made three attempts to advance toward West Beirut on the Ra's an-Nab' axis prompting gunmen to violate the cease-fire and escalate the situation in order to repulse these attempts.

The Army Command denies these reports and declares that it observed the advance of gunmen toward the security forces stationed in buildings in Al-'Ijjah and as-Sinnu, located near the museum's entrance. The command adopted all precautionary measures to prevent a deterioration in the situation. It contacted the security committee to achieve the gunmen's withdrawal and the restoration of the situation to what it was.

Al-Wazzan Assails U.S. Criticism of Government

NC071101 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] In an interview with Voice of Lebanon, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has replied to the campaign launched by U.S. officials in the United States against Lebanese officials. He said: U.S. officials measure everything according to the standards of the United States; hence, this attack on the Lebanese Government and holding it responsible for the failure of the United States in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Al-Wazzan said the attack on the Lebanese Government is a criticism of the government as a whole and is not in line with the truth, because Lebanon undertook what it did recently only as a result of disappointment with U.S. stances and their contradictions throughout the various U.S. administrations.

A senior governmentn official has told Voice of Lebanon that the United States had promised Lebanon, through Ambassador Philip Habib, to work to get an Israeli withdrawal by February 1983. The United States then postponed this date until March, and then U.S. envoys followed one another without any result.

The government source added: In light of these facts, the Lebanese Government cannot be blamed. The United States could have exerted pressure on Israel to leave Lebanon.

VOL Cites Brutents MONDAY MORNING Interview

NC081234 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, has stated that the treaty of friendship and cooperation which Syria signed with the Soviet Union in 1979 provides for the protection of Syria within the borders of Syrian territory. Accordingly, he pointed out, there are no Soviet military advisers in Lebanon working alongside the Syrians.

In an interview published by *MONDAY MORNING* magazine, Brutents did not rule out the possibility of some ruling parties in Israel embarking on an adventure or a sudden military operation against Syria.

Pierre Al-Jumayyil Calls for 'Deterrent Force'

NC071305 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 84

[Text] An official source in the Lebanese Forces stressed before noon today that the Lebanese Forces doubt the usefulness of the work of the security committee after its failure to implement the cease-fire and to fulfill its tasks because of the attempts made by the other party to subject the security committee's work to political considerations and agreements despite a previous agreement that the formation of the political agreement should be left to the constitutional committee and to the government.

The source added that the Lebanese Forces are committed to the cease-fire, but that this commitment does not mean a commitment not to reply to the sources of fire when the free Christian areas are subjected to criminal random shelling.

The same source assured the citizens that the Lebanese Forces did not start the violation of the cease-fire and asked them not to submit to the brainwashing practiced by other media.

Commenting on the continued shelling of the Christian areas, Phalangist Party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said in a statement to Radio Free Lebanon:

Why don't the concerned parties that agreed in Lausanne on a comprehensive cease-fire agree on the authority which must implement this agreement? The experience we have gained from the 9-year war has taught us that there must be a deterrent force to restrain the foreign hands who do not have an interest in the restoration of security and peace to Lebanon. Shaykh Pierre said that these hands are still working for forces outside Lebanon. They are a minority that represents only 10 percent of the Lebanese, and forces the majority of the citizens to live in this atmosphere of sabotage and chaos. Thus, it is imperative to look for a deterrent force, preferably a Lebanese one, as we have in the eastern areas.

The Phalangist Party leader added: Anyhow, I am not surprised with this exacerbation in the security situation as the Lebanese-Syrian summit is drawing near. The war we are living through is the war of international ideologies and the war of the Arabs and the two giants over our territories. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil demanded of the Lebanese and Syrian presidents that before anything else they discuss during their forthcoming meeting the Arab desire for Lebanon to remain a homeland, because what we are witnessing today has become more than a mere question of reform or laws. It is an issue of a homeland's life or death. Lebanon is not only trees and stones but the homeland of liberties in the world. Hence we say it is not enough that we carry Lebanese identities; we must really feel our liberty and dignity over our territories.

Afram Urges Dialogue With All Parties

NC071314 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Lebanese Forces' Commander Fadi Afram stressed today that these forces are ready to have a dialogue with all Lebanese parties without foreign interference and in a democratic atmosphere because events have proven that any solution imposed on Lebanon from outside will fail.

In an interview with *THE DAILY STAR* paper, Afram says that the situation is now suitable for starting a dialogue because the proposals submitted by the Lebanese Forces to the other parties have had a positive effect despite some obstacles, the most prominent of which is the Syrian influence that does not approve of any direct contact among the Lebanese parties.

On his stand vis-a-vis the Lebanese state's turn toward Syria following the failure of the U.S. option and the abrogation of the 17 May accord, the commander of the Lebanese forces says that he does not believe that the president's turn to Syria was a result of the failure of U.S. policy but the result of the military situation on the ground following the collapse of the Army and the return of the gunmen to West Beirut under Syrian cover.

Answering a question on the Lebanese forces' stance toward Syria, Afram says: Our stance is clear. We have a long and a thorny experience with the Syrians. If Syria wants to calm the situation then this will only be through domination over Lebanon. Until its aim is achieved, Syria will continue to exert pressure — militarily, politically, and economically.

PSP Commentary on Lebanese Front Stances

NC080914 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in an interview with *AL-AFKAR* magazine to be published tomorrow, said he is opposed to the regime of concessions and the regime of sectarianism. He renewed his call for abolishing political sectarianism because this will rescue Lebanon from pitfalls and will place it on the road of stability, construction, and development.

Sources from the Lebanese Forces have reaffirmed their rejection of abolishing political sectarianism and have called for maintaining the regime of sectarianism and concessions. They have insisted on fragmentation and partition, and have considered agreeing on the abolition of political sectarianism as tantamount to signing a condemnation document. On the basis of this, these sources emphasized that they will not undertake the signing by choice because, according to their views, it will open the door for an accounting. Such an accounting will make the Lebanese Front and its establishments a subject for denunciation — which they cannot transcend — and will make them pay a heavy price for their existence.

Lebanese Front sources have emphasized that since the other party insists on abolishing political sectarianism, we will not abandon the call for a federal system in which all Lebanese will live — everyone within the boundary of his area and managing his own affairs in his own way — and will not be concerned whether the homeland is partitioned.

Commenting on the proposals of the nationalist and Islamic forces in Beirut and Damascus, Lebanese Front sources consider themselves and the nationalist forces as being world apart. On

this basis, the Lebanese Front considers it unlikely that a solution is near. The front recalls its wager that some sort of change will occur in the area through a coordinated Israeli-U.S. move which will reshuffle the cards and make it possible for the revival of the canton plan that had been submitted by the Lebanese Front. In this context, a source from the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] believes that the general situation contains perils which cannot be ignored: the government group's insistence on its watering-down maneuvers is a matter that will only bring more setbacks and obstructions. It is completely clear that the shelling, killing, and raiding, which was carried out by the government group yesterday and which affected several of the sons of Beirut and Jubayl, is not tantamount to a passing issue but is tantamount to a message addressed to us and to Arab Syria indicating that this shelling and killing is a reply to the proposals and the solutions that have been submitted.

In this context and if that gro.p has forgotten the lessons it learned in Beirut, the mountain, Beirut's southern suburb, and the south, and is still insisting that dialogue will only be dialogue of the rifle, it must know that we are skillful in the use of the rifle despite the fact that we are sincerely working to provide an opportunity for the proposed political solutions. Therefore, this group must not attempt to use this stance to escalate its military operations by shelling the civilians in Beirut and the mountain while it is certain that we will adhere to the cease-fire and watch our people dying by the scores. Our guns are still capable of silencing its trumpets, and of shutting down its utilities wherever they are. We hope that we will not be compelled to do these things. We hope that these politicians will be rational and abandon such cowardly practices. We hope that for once they will think of delivering Lebanon from the calamities which their practices have continued for 9 years. On this occasion we address our Christian brothers and ask them to raise their voices high in the face of those who claim to represent them and to ask them to deliver them from this whirlpool so that they will not be compelled to pay the price again.

Regarding his view on the dialogue currently taking place, the PSP source said: The government's group is still maneuvering and wagering on a solution from outside the borders. As of now, the government group is still wagering on changes thtat may occur in the area which would help it emerge from its stifling isolation.

In this context, we emphasize that Lebanon is capable of resisting all conspiracies aimed at undermining its unity and pride. What has taken place over the past 2 years is proof of this. Moreover, history testifies that this country will not accept fragmentation and partition for itself despite the attempts it has been subjected to — attempts it has rejected every time.

The source concluded his statement by saying: For the sake of a Lebanon for all the Lebanese, and for the sake of equality and the abolishment of the system of concessions and political sectarianism, we will sacrifice dearly, and will continue the dialogue whith an open mind despite the watering-down practices of the other group. We affirm our eagerness to attain the above mentioned goals, but we will keep the rifle as an alternative solution if the dialogue becomes difficult and does not yield any result.

VOAL Reports on Security Subcommittee Activities

NC080652 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The members of the security subcommittee met at the Presidential Palace at 1700 yesterday. The meeting continued until midnight.

Sources at the meeting said that the problems which obstructed the question of the disengagement of forces were eliminated and that the conferees signed the minutes regarding the disengagement of forces on all the axes and contact lines. The sources said the implementation of these minutes is awaiting the preparation of the security force which will consist of 2,000 members of the Internal Security Forces and national servicemen, in addition to the observers which will consist of French and retired Lebanese officers.

Al-Murabitun Issues Statement on PSP Accusations

NC081247 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] [The Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun issued a statement today refuting accusations by Anwar al-Fatayri, a Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] official, who said al-Murabitun is a mercenary and deceptive movement.

In the statement, Al-Murabitun said: Dealing with Egyptian intelligence during 'Abd an-Nasir's era is something we would regard with pride, just like Kamal Junblatt did. Let Al-Fatayri ask Walid Junblatt who used to pay full board at the Cavalier hotel.

The statement added: Everyone knows — the Amal Movement first of all — that all the Israeli agents in Beirut and all the intelligence agents [not further identified] are working under the PSP screen and those progressive and [word indistinct] groups.

The statement said the PSP is acting in a neurotic and peculiar way toward Beirut citizens. Such an attitude — particularly by the PSP security officials and bouncers — reveals the extent of the PSP'S fear and isolation as well as its inability to control its own thieves and criminals.

The Al-Murabitun command met today and discussed the conditions in west Beirut during a telephone contact with Ibrahim Qulaylat in Libya.

Sham'un, P. Al-Jumayyil Comment on Current Affairs

NC081842 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un tonight condemned the current explosion in the security situation and called on those involved to bear the responsibility before history and Lebanon and to seek dialogue because the experience of the past 10 years shows that gunfire solves no problems.

Sham'un cast doubt about the outcome of the forthcoming

Lebanese-Syrian summit because the past experiences with Damascus has led to no results from the era of President Sarkis up to the recent summit. He said: We should safeguard our dignity, not humiliate it. Sham'un noted that his conviction became stronger after he read today the Syrian newspapers commentary.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil described the current events in Lebanon as a revolution led by a Lebanese minority with the help of foreign forces to impose its rule upon a majority representing 90 percent of the Lebanese people.

The Phalangist leader stated this in an interview to the central news agency today, in which he called on all the Lebanese leaderships and the Lebanese people to abandon all negative aspects, not to depend on foreign quarters, and to resort to resolving all problems within a framework of understanding and accord tyhrough the constitutional institutions the foremost of which is the chamber of deputies, which is the legitimate representative of the Lebanese people. Through these institutions an agreement can be reached on the bases of the Lebanon we want because regardless of the representation of the leaderships which met in Geneva and Lausanne, the chamber of deputies, which is the constitutional institution representing all communities, sects, and forces, has the final say because the cosntitution gave it this right even with respect to amending the constitution.

The Phalangist leader said that the question is no longer one of reforms because everybody is seeking reforms; reforms should not be a demand but rather a duty of responsible officials and leaderships. The problem, as Shaykh Pierre views it, lies in the repeatedly posed question of whether we really want a Lebanon, the Lebanon of civilization and interaction among sects and creeds where every person no matter what community or creed he belongs to, can practice his convictions and ideas in his own homeland under freedom and democracy, which we adhere to.

PSP Radio Cites Lebanese Forces' Statements

NC090750 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The statements made by the so-called Lebanese Front and forces seem to be proliferating in view of Amin al-Jumayyil's imminent visit to Damascus. Some sources regard these statements as a working paper that Al-Jumayyil should take along to Damascus.

For instance, Na'um Farah, Lebanese Forces public elation official and spokesman, said: Our stance in the Lebanese Forces is clear. We attribute the failure of the Lausanne conference to the presence of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. We are in favor of establishing relations with Israel. Na'um Farah also commented on the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, saying the abrogation was a mistake of which the price will be paid by the Lebanese Shi'ites. Furthermore, he said the Higher Political Security Committee has established federalism in the security domain.

French Observers Ask Gunmen To Withdraw

NC061509 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Clashes are taking place along the contact lines in Beirut between the Army and gunmen. These clashes are centered in the Sodeco area up to At-Tayyunah, Mar Mikha'il, Sfayr, the Science College, and the outskirts of Kafr Shima. Gunmen have occupied the Al-'Ajjah building after expelling the Internal Security Forces. Shells have fallen in the Furn ash-Shubbak area, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, and Badaru. The As-Sayyad traffic circle area is coming under sniper fire from the southern suburb, and Sasin Square is being shiped at from Burj al-Murr.

The army positions in the mountain are coming under intermittent attacks from Junblatt's gunmen in 'Aytat and the western quarter. Al-Kahhalah outskirts, Wadi Shahrur, and Bsus are also under attack.

A French source has said that French observers have given Amal and Socialist gunmen until 1620 to withdraw from the positions they have captured; otherwise the observers will be compelled to leave their observation posts.

PSP Cables Congratulations to Syria's Al-Asad

NC071405 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 7 April anniversary, the Progressive Socialist Party leadership has addressed a congratulatory cable to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, in which it said: The anniversary of the foundation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th party comes while the Arab homeland is facing a great challenge and struggling Syria under your unique leadership is resisting attempts to suppress the rising Arab will. In this critical time in the history of our nation we affirm the need for unifying all the sincere and honest Arab efforts to promote the pan-Arab renaissance to a level which will restore brilliance to our history.

The party leadership added: On behalf of the Progressive Socialist Party leadership council on the anniversary of the foundation of your party we renew the pledge to continue the glorious march from Lebanon to all parts of the injured Arab homeland and to affirm the final cohesion between Lebanon and Syria and the just Arab causes.

Materials on Syrian-Lebanese Discussion

JN071347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, there are increasing speculations in Lebanon and elsewhere on Syrian-Lebanese relations. There is also talk about a new Syrian-Lebanese summit to tackle the Lebanese situation and to remove the difficulties in the Lebanese arena. Voices are heard in Lebanon calling on Syria to pay the price for abrogating the 17 May agreement and to enforce magical solutions on the warring Lebanese sides.

Among those making speculations and calling on Syria to enforce a magical solution in Lebanon, there may be some people with good intentions sincere about Lebanon. However, those with bad intentions are in the majority. They are making these impossible demands in order to create the false impression that, like the United States and Israel, Syria has gone back on its pledges and failed to deliver. Those who are exaggerating matters to show that everything depends on Syria, as well as those who portray Syria as the country that can do anything in Lebanon and the one responsible for everything in Lebanon are not working for the good of either Lebanon or Syria or for good relations between the two fraternal countries. They purposely present matters in an unrealistic manner in order to perform the service required of them from those forces which tried to place Lebanon in the hostile camp against Syria and the Arabs.

Lebanon is an independent sovereign state, and Syria is also an independent sovereign state. The Lebanese and Syrians are one people who are linked by the bonds of language, history, geography, kinship, common interests, and common destiny. These bonds are stronger and deeper those that exist between any two other states. These bonds evoke duties, responsibilities, and rights. However, this does not at all mean that Syria should replace the Lebanese sides, or act on their behalf, or force its opinion on them. Lebanese affairs are essentially the concern of the Lebanese themselves. The Lebanese people are the ones qualified to find Lebanese national solutions to the problems and the difficulties they are facing. Unless the Lebanese agree on a Lebanese national consensus that guarantees the achievement of national reconciliation, no power outside Lebanon can enforce solutions on them.

Achieving a national solution in Lebanon is essentially the responsibility of the Lebanese. That which unifies the Lebanese patriots, who are concerned about Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, Arab affiliation, and the unity of its territory and people, is far stronger than that which divides them. It constitutes the solid base for achieving national reconciliation and establishing a national unity government that can assume the burdens of the coming phase. These burdens are: liberating Lebanon from the Israeli invaders, U.S. hegemony, and Israeli agents.

Syria has a national and pan-Arab interest in Lebanon's continued existence and independence, as well as in the liberation of its territory from the invaders, the unity of its people and territory, and the achievement of national reconciliation. Therefore, Syria will never hesitate to give every possible assistance to the Lebanese people and the Lebanese sides to enable them to tackle existing problems and achieve national reconciliation. It will be a gross mistake to think that the Israelis, who covet Lebanon's territory, waters and air space; the imperialist Americans, who want Lebanon to become an American state and a card for blackmail and pressure against Syria and the Arab forces rejecting capitulation; and the agents of Israel and the United States will remain indifferent to Lebanon's progress on the path of national reconciliation and fraternal cooperation with Syria and the Arabs. The enemies of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arabs are the ones whose interests and plans will be harmed by Lebanese national reconciliation and by Lebanon's restoration of its role on the Arab and international levels. Thus, these enemies are adding fuel to the fire and clandestinely instigating the Lebanese sides to continue the fighting and to avoid the path of national reconciliation, which calls for calm and security.

Syria has supported and is still supporting the steps toward achieving Lebanese national reconciliation and ending the civil war. It is giving every possible assistance to its Lebanese brothers so they can overcome their difficulties. However, Syria rejects the logic of paying the price. Syria has not bought anything, so why does it have to pay the price? Those who talk about paying the price seem to have become accustomed to obtaining the price from those who pay the highest. As for Syria, it is not accustomed to this method of dealing. We rejects it, because our stands stem from principles and ethics, not from commercial dealings. The abrogation of the 17 May agreement was a Lebanese national decision made in response to the demands of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people. It was not dictated by Syria. Syria opposed the agreement on the basis of fundamental principles, and the Lebanese people opposed it because it conflicted with their national interests.

Monte Carlo on Summit

JN071816 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] This afternoon, Michel Samahah, envoy of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to the Syrian capital, completed his talks in Damascus and is expected to leave Damascus for Beirut in the next few hours after having accomplished the task President al-Jumayyil had charged him with of preparing for the forthcoming Syrian-Lebanese summit most probably to convene in Damascus on Wednesday. An official announcement is expected within the next 24 hours on the date of the summit which will most probably last 2 days.

I have learned that preparations for the summit have been completed and that it is expected to bring about historical decisions about a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. The Lebanese side has sensed how determined Syria is to solve the crisis, and to rescue Lebanon and the Lebanese from their sufferings.

During the past 3 days, Michel Samahah held a series of intensive contacts and consultations with ranking Syrian officials, particularly with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Samahah also held a very important meeting last night with Dr Rif'at

al-Asad, Syrian vice president and commander of the defense companies. I would also like to refer to the meeting held yesterday among Michel Samahah, Walid Junblatt, and Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri, who left for Riyadh last night to submit a report to the Saudi Government.

All the sources have told me these meetings had been largely positive and constructive, and that there are great hopes pinned on the Syrian-Lebanese summit. I have learned that this summit is expected to produce an important political decision that will entrench the cease-fire and security in Lebanon.

According to reliable sources, it seems that it was agreed to change the current priorities, which called for a definite cease-fire, to be followed by a revival of dialogue to achieve national accord, and finally to form a national unity government. The change of priorities now has been adopted after the concerned parties in Damascus and Beirut have become fully convinced that a cease-fire cannot take place without a political decision backing it.

Thus, it is not farfetched that a strong national unity government will be formed whose president will be one of the Lebanese leaders and whose members will represent all sectors. This government could formulate a sound solution taking into account all the Lebanese parties' interests and the Israeli occupation, salvage the Lebanese economy, and return the evacuees to their homes.

UAE Paper Report

GF081510 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 7 Apr 84 pp 1, 14

[Michel al-Hulwah dispatch from Beirut]

[Excerpt] It was learned yesterday that an initial agreement was reached to hold the Syrian-Lebanese summit on Tuesday [10 April] and that it will last for 2 days. The summit will be devoted to discussion on how to end the Lebanese crisis at a time when the latest cease-fire collapsed less than 8 hours after it was reached in Beirut.

Official sources said the exact date of the summit will be set in the next few hours after it is decided which issues will be discussed during the summit. One issue which will not be a topic of discussion is the security issue since it concerns the supreme security committee in Beirut.

Information received from official sources indicates that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil will ask Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to honor the Syrian pledges to facilitate the Lebanese Government's mission of reaching a political and security settlement, particularly since these guarantees came as certain pledges by Syria after the abrogation of the 17 May accord with Israel and after the Lebanese Government chose the Arab option.

Within this context, the two presidents will discuss all issues pertinent to the implementation of the Lausanne conference resolutions and their political framework, especially the resolution to form a new government and settle Lebanon's reformatory and administrative issues.

The sources speculated that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil will visit Riyadh after his talks in Damascus to meet with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and discuss the Lebanese developments with him in view of the proposals to settle the crisis.

It is rumored that a meeting will possibly take place between President Al-Jumayyil and former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah before or after the Lebanese-Syrian summit to discuss the means of assisting the government and to reach Lebanese-Syrian unanimity on the proposed settlement.

Khaddam Interview

NC090553 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] In an interview with [Lebanese] *AN-NAHAR*, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam says Syrian policy is firm and rejects upsetting the balance of power and the principle of victor and vanquished. He adds: We in Lebanon [as heard] support Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty. Therefore, any party which bases its practices and political stances on opposite attitudes must find itself in contradiction with us.

Answering a question about his relations with the Lebanese president, Khaddam says: Our relations with President Amin al-Jumayyil are not new and go back more than 13 years. Naturally, there are many issues that we agree on and many otherson which we do not. This is natural. But what is unnatural is when the level of differences reaches what we consider contrary to the interests of Syria and Lebanon.

On the Lebanese-Syrian summit, he said the summit will be held soon and that President al-Asad considers the Lebanese problem as one of the fundamental issues and will exert all the pressure he can to help the Lebanese state and its various parties reach an agreement.

Ba'th Party Anniversary Celebrated 7 April

PNC's Al-Fahum Speaks

JN072137 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1629 GMT 7 Apr 84

["Text" of speech PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum delivered at the rally held by the Syrian Ba'th Party National Command at Damascus University Auditorium on 7 April on the 37th Ba'th Party anniversary — live]

[Excerpts] Brother struggler 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and representative of great brother struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic; brothers and sisters: The 7th of April was a unique event in the history of the Arab struggle. The outburst of the slogan of unity, freedom, and socialism was a unique event in the history of the Arab nation and its masses. The birth of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party was also a unique event in the march of the Palestinian question. [applause and cheers]

Brothers, we in the PLO consider Beirut's victory as ours. As usual, we derive our strength and determination from Syria's stand. We will not permit the present cloud to hide the sun of our noble revolution. Our Palestinian revolution has so far achieved a great deal and still has a great deal to be achieved. The revolution has opened the road of dignity for our masses and restored their national identity to pave the way for directing all efforts toward our sacred objective from which we will never deviate; namely, the restoration of the land. Therefore, we reject any attempts by anyone who seeks to divert us from our objective. We reject divisions and insist on the unity of the PLO. [applause and cheers]

We affirm that unity can only be built on the basis of full commitment to the charter and the successive PNC resolutions. We reject any attempt to split the Palestinian popular organizations, federations, and trade unions. We also reject any unilateral action in making any decision. We condemn any contacts which are not harmonious with the PNC resolutions and the objectives of our masses' struggle.

The PLO was established as a national front that includes among its ranks without exception all the factions of the resistance movement, the popular federations, and the independent national personalities. The PLO is our people's greatest achievement throughout their difficult and bitter struggle, and the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We affirm that the PLO will not agree to authorize, or deputize anyone to represent this people. We also stress our great concern about strengthening the national Palestinian unity, and rejecting all the erroneous policies represented by deviations from the PNC resolutions. We loudly say that Arab Egypt is dear to our hearts and its people and strugglers are our people and honored sons, but we will not agree to any contact with any regime still linked to the Camp David accords. We call for the abrogation of this agreement. We also reject U.S. President Reagan's plan and affirm this rejection especially since Reagan himself, 3 days ago , desperately attempted to remind the world of his Zionist plan. He imagines that he can give life to bones while the whole world knows they are dry. If Reagan or any of his agents believes that any Palestinian struggler would accept the conspiracy of the alternative homeland, then we affirm that the Palestinian Arab people have rejected in the past — during the darkest hours in their history — still reject, and will continue to reject all the empty dictums regarding autonomy, the alternative homeland, or the capitulatory settlements. Moreover, the Palestinian people will pursue their struggle and continue to offer sacrifices and insist on their Arab affiliation and unionist course.

The Palestinian people will determine their unionist relations with everyone after achieving victory and establishing the independent Palestinian state on the Palestinian land. All talk about a federation or confederation, or any formula is premature and a hindrance to the march of struggle, because during this hot stage of confrontation and sacrifices, the only alliance and federation is the alliance and federation for the continuation of struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

Junblatt Addresses Rally

JN072020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1655 GMT 7 Apr 84

["Text" of speech by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, delivered at the rally held by the Syrian Ba'th Party National Command at Damascus University Auditorium on 7 April on the 37th Ba'th Party anniversary — live]

[Text] Comrades, esteemed audience: Many and diversified dimensions unite us together on this great occasion, and I am not going to review the achievements scored through the Ba'thist revolution on the regional and national level. However, I would like to grasp this opportunity so we may learn lessons from the past in order to plan for the future and shape it on the bases of justice, freedom, socialism, and Arabism.

The Arab people in Syria and Lebanon have offered momentous sacrifices in confronting the conspiracies of colonialism and reactionary quarters. Through their armed struggle, they succeeded in toppling a part of the isolationist hegemony plan and in disbanding the 17 May agreement imposed after the U.S.-Israeli invasion. However, out of respect for our martyrs and the great sacrifices offered by our people, and in compliance with our national and progressive principles, we are duty bound to be alert to the coming stage which will foster far graver threats than the past ones, particularly since the climate in which we live is gloomy and full of conspiracies.

From this premise, I would like to emphasize the following: First, if we have scored a victory through the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, this does not mean that colonialism and its agents of all kinds will retreat or will easily accept defeat. That is why southern Lebanon could become a northern bank with all that this expression may imply if we do not quickly contain the situation and find the appropriate means to make Israel withdraw.

Second, if Lebanese reaction has grudgingly accepted the Arab solution in the wake of the series of defeats which it had sustained in the mountains, Ash-Shahhar, and Beirut, this does not mean that the factional partition plan is over and done with. Proof of this is that during the recent conference in Switzerland the partitionist rank was reunified and refused to make the minimum of concesssions. [applause and cheers] In this respect, one must never forget that the plans of sectarian partitioning go back to the 19th century, if not before. These plans are aimed at dismembering the Arab world and fragmenting it into fragile and weak statelets that would make it easy to undermine any unionist and democratic Arab trends. The Great Arab Revolution was aborted through the Sykes-Picot agreement, and when 'Abd an-Nasir sought to redress what took place, the secession occurred. Not content with this, colonialism ignited the Lebanese war and is trying to use it as fuel for igniting the entire region.

Third, if there is a gap which needs to be bridged between the translation of the Lebanese national and progressive aspirations and between the reality in view of local, nearby, and international considerations, of which all of us are very well aware, we cannot give up a basic and substantive demand; namely, the complete

and comprehensive abrogation of political factionalism [applause and cheers] as this is the only means for arabizing Lebanon and maintaining it on a clear national course. We, the progressive elements in Lebanon, view the battle raging now as a comprehensive and fateful battle. If it succeeds, Lebanon will become definitely Arab, abide by the great Arab cause, and be removed from the influence of Western colonialism and its sectarian schemes. If this battle fails, colonialism and its tools will become stronger and the factional plan will succeed.

Fourth, if some people in the Palestinian resistance think that the upheaval which took place in Lebanon is remote from or ignores Palestinian rights, we tell these people that they are wrong, because the struggle is one, and the cause is one. I will not go into details which we all know. But I wish and hope that the Palestinian-Lebanese relationship will be defined for the sake of the two peoples and everyone to avoid the gross errors, in which everyone was involved in the not so distant past, and out of respect for the martyrs of the one trench from 'Uyun as-Siman to 'Aytat. [applause and cheers]

In the name of the Lebanese progressive forces and the fighters for justice, right, socialism, and Arabism, I convey to the great Syrian Arab people, their vanguard party, their valiant Armed Forces, and their leader Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, may God prolong his life [applause and cheers], sincere congratulations and best wishes. Until we meet on another happy occasion and in better circumstances, may God's blessings be upon you. [applause and cheers]

Al-'Attari Address

JN072238 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 7 Apr 84

["Text" of speech Sami al-'Attari, member of the Syrian Ba'th Party National Comamnd, delivered at the rally held by the Syrian Ba'th Party National Command at Damascus University Auditorium on 7 April — live]

[Excerpts] Comrades: Those who sought to contradict the pan-Arab struggle trend for the liberation of Palestine have not succeeded in even preserving the objective of liberating Palestine. Thus, they express their readiness to relinquish the rights of the Palestinian people proceeding from the impotence of their regional tools for achieving the target of liberation. Those who tried to place the responsibility of the Liberation of Palestine on the Palestinian Arabs alone have done so to relinquish their pan-Arab responsibility. They also did that while knowing it is impossible to achieve this great objective by depending on the resources and capabilities of the Palestinian Arab people under the difficult and complicated local conditions surrounding this struggle. It seems that they were seeking to solve the cause of this people through their destruction and not through enabling them to hold the reigns of affairs in their homeland to regain their complete rights on it. Those who sought to separate the Palestinian national struggle from its pan-Arab context, under the pretext of seeking to safeguard the independence of the Palestinian decisionmaking, have finally adopted the course which opposes Palestinian national decisionmaking. They joined the Camp David parties and are panting after a humiliating capitulatory settlement that would expose the Palestinian people and their cause to liquidation.

Currently, the Palestinian revolution is facing a state of affairs which dictates it must choose between two courses. The first course is a responsible national trend, committed to the unity of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative, and abiding by the national charter and the basic statutes of the PLO. The second is a course which has deviated from the sound course, deviated from the PLO's charter, stabbed its real alliances, flouted the resolutions of its national institutions, joined the side of the reactionary regimes which are loyal to U.S. imperialism, and is trying to exploit the status it enjoys in the PLO and its institutions to conspire against these institutions and against the cause for whose sake these institutions were established . [applause and cheers]

Our party supports the Palestinian Arab strugglers, the Palestinian Arab people, and a PLO committed to the objective of liberating Palestine. Our party also stresses the responsibility of the liberation of Palestine is that of all the Arabs, not just the Palestinian people.

Revolutionary Syria, under the leadership of Comrade Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad [applause] will not relinquish its pan-Arab responsibilities toward Palestine's land and people and will not refrain from supporting and assisting the Palestinian revolution and the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain the Arab character of Palestine. Syria, too, will not relinquish the Palestinian people's rights and the Arab nation's rights in Palestine. Syria, will not permit anyone to relinquish these rights and will cut the hand which tries to tamper with this sacred cause. If Yasir 'Arafat or King Husayn, or both, have decided to follow in the steps of Anwar as-Sadat, then it is natural that our attitude toward them will be like our attitude toward Anwar as-Sadat.

O comrades, following the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Lebanon and the successive blows Lebanese nationalist resistance and the Palestinian resistance have dealt to the Zionist occupation forces, whether in southern Lebanon or in the occupied territory, our enemies began leveling threats and preparing for a new large-scale aggression against the fortress of confrontation and steadfastness represented by Syria. The agent reactionary regimes involved in the Camp David design are preparing to play their assigned roles in serving U.S. imperialism and the Zionist entity. We tell the Zionists, imperialists, and their reactionary agents that they are deluded if they believe they can deal a blow to Syria's steadfastness or destroy the Arabs' will of liberation, unity, and the establishment of the society of progress and socialism. [applause and cheers]

Syria, the revolution under Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, supported by the forces of the Arab liberation movement and the masses of Arab people everywhere in the Arab land, now possesses a confidence in the future and an ability to achieve victory in a manner that will urge it to mobilize its forces in order to comprehensively confront Washington's plans and tools in the region. We are confident that by virtue of our revolutionary cohesion and friendship, and the cooperation between us and the USSR, we will be able to defeat our enemies. Moreover, our

nation will be able through such wide battles to destroy the obstacles to its unity and pan-Arab aspirations.

O comrades, while celebrating the 37th anniversary of our great party we would like to stress that our party under Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party [applause], is determined to continue the party's course and its firm and principled stands based on the continuation of struggle for the sake of achieving our objectives in unity, freedom, and socialism, and for the sake of liberating the will of the Arab masses in order to bolster their steadfastness in the face of the Zionist-imperialist aggression.

We also loudly announce that our course is hostile and contradictory to all the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary interests. This course will continue to be a principled and firm one because it expresses our masses' aspirations and their free will.

As part of the world liberation movement, we firmly and clearly stand at the side of our loyal allies who sincerely support our struggle: the USSR, the states of the socialist bloc, and all the forces of progress, peace, and liberation in the world. Our relations with these allies and friends are strategic relations and not temporary and opportunist relations. These relations are firm and are relations of common struggle. We will work to promote these relations in the interest and support of this struggle.

Talas Speaks to Military

JN082005 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and at the direction of President Hafiz al-Asad, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, one of our combat formations was visited by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and minister of defense. He was accompanied by Major General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces and was received by the formation's commander and officers.

Amid slogans and applause in praise of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, Gen Talas made a speech. He began by conveying Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad's greetings and congratulations to the valiant fighters on our great party's anniversary. The defense minister talked about the current situation in the Arab arena. He asserted that the great victories achieved under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad will motivate more work and struggle. He added: Imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces will not regain our usurped rights. Their aggressions will only be stopped by our solid stands, strong determination, and ability for effective confrontation. He said: Our Armed Forces, which President al-Asad has provided with all available support and resources, renew the pledge and loylty to our masses, great party, and its secretary general to remain fully prepared to carry out their national and pan-Arab tasks proceeding from their deep belief in the principles of our party — the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party — and from their absolute confidence in the historic leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

The deputy commander in chief added: The agreement of submission was toppled because of the steadfastness of Syria and its great leader, Hafiz al-Asad, and because of the Lebanese nationalist forces' cohesion. He said: This is considered the greatest defeat of U.S. policy in the region.

Gen Talas noted the threats launched by the Zionist enemy leaders, and the deceiving maneuvers which Washington follows in the region. He said: We will continue to confront the conspiracy, regardless of the conspirators or their size. We will confront the aggression with all our force, because we are right. The person who is right will win. He asserted that Syria, because of its intrinsic potential and the support of the steadfast Arab masses and the friendly countries, the foremost of whom is the USSR, will continue the march of steadfastness and confrontation against the conspiracy concocted by imperialism, Zionism, and the reactionary Arab regimes revolving in their orbit. He said: Under our leader President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria will continue to struggle and to fight until the Arab masses achieve victory and liberation.

At the end of the speech, Gen Talas asked the fighters to train more and to achieve further combat readiness to maintain effective combat capabilities, to be able to firmly and strongly confront the enemies of our people, and to achieve the objectives of our party — namely, unity, freedom, and socialism. At the end of the ceremony, the formation's commander presented the march's leader with a document written in blood, pledging to offer more sacrifices and to raise the slogan of martyrdom or victory. The ceremony ended with the Ba'th anthem.

Moscow Reception

JN070725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The Ba'th Party organization and the Syrian Embassy in Moscow held a reception to mark the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the Ba'th Party. The reception was attended by Boris Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member, and by a great number of officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet friendship societies, the AAPSO committee, and the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Comrade Faruq Taha, secretary of the party organization, made a speech in which he noted the historical significance of the Ba'th Party's establishment and its pioneering role in the Arab liberation movement. He said Syria under struggler Hafiz al-Asad will continue its firm, unchanging policy of confronting the imperialist and Zionist designs in the region.

CPSU Central Committee member Boris Pastukhov made a speech in which he affirmed the USSR's stand with Syria in the struggle to support the Arab cause. He affirmed the USSR leadership's policy of supporting Syria in various fields, thus reflecting the high level of friendship between the two countries.

Dailies Say Syria Ready To Repulse Attack

JN080718 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary, the newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* stresses that the Israeli-U.S. threats against Syria have begun to escalate on all levels, accompanied by a number of intensive military concentrations and moves by the Zionist forces in Lebanon. The Arab and international circles are unanimous in that these imperialist-Zionist hostile threats and provocations are part of the policy of aggression and expansion being adopted by Israel through coordination with and backing by the United States in an attempt to get out of the impasse facing the schemes of both Washington and Tel Aviv.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: A world campaign warning of the dangers of any Israeli aggression against Syria is also escalating. Brutents said on behalf of the USSR that Israel will pay a heavy price for any aggression against Syria. Yesterday, the Arab League warned the international community of the dangers of the Israeli actions. In any case, Syria under the leadership of Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad is ready for all eventualities and is determined to deter any aggression. It is strong enough with its brave and wise leadership, its great people and party, and its valiant Armed Forces. It is also strong through the support world forces of liberation and progress are extending to its struggle. This fact is today epitomized by the fact that the masses of our people and nation are rallying around the historic leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Concluding, *ATH-THAWRAH* says: Syria reaffirms that any aggression will not be a picnic and that the forces of aggression will pay a heavy, and even a very heavy price because it is determined to defend itself and its Arab nation.

Commenting on the same subject, *TISHRIN* stresses that Israel's threats are not new. It is obvious that Syria stands behind the failure of the Zionist scheme in Lebanon and the abrogation of the May agreement, a matter which foiled all capitulatory plans and jeopardized the enemy's principal gain as represented by the Camp David deal and Egypt's departure from the battle.

The paper indicates that the enemy does not conceal its wound because Syria has through its steadfast pan-Arab stand foiled all its plans and schemes. It is not ruled out that the enemy will fabricate a war with Syria in order to divert the Israelis' attention from their chronic crisis. Within this framework, the Israeli leaders are continuing to aggravate the situation and mass more armored forces along the Al-Biqa' front in the hope that they might discover a point of weakness in Syria's stands.

Concluding, the paper says: They can wait a long time because Syria is today strong and capable of repulsing any attack, and even dealing a strong counter blow.

Damascus Reports Israeli Raid on Bhamdun

JN071216 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Beirut — Israeli warplanes attacked Bhamdun in Lebanon at dawn today. Antiaircraft weapons in the Lebanese mountains confronted the attacking Israeli planes. An Israeli military spokesman admitted the raid, claiming it was aimed against a fedayeen base.

More Israeli Troop Concentrations Reported

JN081206 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Beirut — Reports from the Lebanese capital say the Zionists are massing more of their forces along the confrontation lines in southern Lebanon.

These reports add that the massing operation has been continuing since last Tuesday.

U.S. sources announced that a new force of U.S. Marines consisting of 1,800 men had arrived off the Lebanese coast yesterday. It will replace another U.S. contingent in the waters off the Lebanese coast.

Al-Asad Receives PDRY President's Message

JN081232 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad this afternoon received YSP Political Bureau member 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, who conveyed a message from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the situation in the Arab arena. The president asked the YSP official to convey a reply message. During the meeting, the talks revolved around the situation in the region and matters of mutual concern.

IDF Attacks Bhamdun Base of Hawatimah Group

TA080507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0503 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Israeli warplanes this morning attacked a Popular Front terrorist base in the Lebanese town of Bhamdun on the Beirut-Damascus highway. All planes returned safely. The base was a jumping-off point for terrorist attacks in Israel by Nayif Hawatimah's group, according to the IDF spokesman.

MA'ARIV on Air Strike

TA081017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Excerpt] *MA'ARIV* believes that yesterday's Israeli Air Force attack was not a satisfactory reaction to the terrorist attack in Jerusalem last week. It is necessary to prevent such attacks, rather than to react after they are carried out. Furthermore, there is no evidence that such attacks deter terrorists. If it is true that no one was hurt in the Air Force attack, it is necessary to think about new and more effective means.

IDF To Hold Public Call-Up Exercise in 'Near Future'

TA090537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The IDF spokesman announces that a mobilization exercise for reservists, using the public call-up method, will be held in the near future. The exercise is designed to train the reserves in the public call-up method and to test its efficiency. The public call-up will be carried out by broadcasting the codewords of the units on radio and television. The exercise will comprise several thousand reservists as well as reserve vehicle units.

Upon hearing the announcement on radio or television, or upon learning about the public call-up, the reservist should check whether the codeword of his unit is included. If his codeword has been broadcast, he should immediately report to the regular meeting place of his unit or report directly to his unit. A reservist whose vehicle has also been mobilized must first report to the regular parking lot for reserve vehicles, and later proceed to his unit. This exercise does not cancel or shorten the call-up of reservists who have been summoned for reserve service according to the annual plan.

Government Charges U.S. 'Violation of Commitments'

TA080920 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Apr 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Washington — The U.S. Administration has recently informed Israel that it has no intention of discontinuing the indirect contacts with the PLO. Israel and the United States have recently been engaged in clarifications of reports published on contacts the U.S. Administration conducted with the PLO on the eve of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. According to these reports, the U.S. Administration conducted actual negotiations with Yasir 'Arafat, through a mediator, and discussed a written proposal for the PLO's recognition of Israel and UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Ever since the reports were first published about a month ago, an argument has been waged between Jerusalem and Washington over these contacts. In deliberations — which both governments prefer to give a low profile — Israel has been contending that by negotiating with the PLO the U.S. Administration is breaking promises — some of them in writing — given to Israel not to conduct contacts with the PLO as long as that organization refuses to recognize Israel, does not rescind its charter calling for the annihilation of Israel, and refuses to express readiness to resolve the Israeli-Arab conflict on the basis of Resolution 242.

The main promise on this matter was given to Israel by the administration after the Sinai interim agreements were signed. It has been learned that the administration has denied Israel's charges, and claims that its contacts with the PLO are not negotiations but only a presentation of the administration's positions. As the administration explains it, various groups periodically approach it and ask that it present its positions on several issues to the PLO. The administration explains its views and these are transmitted to the PLO. The administration does not regard this as a violation of its pledges to Israel and plans to continue this practice, if asked.

Israel does not accept these explanations, and regards the U.S. Administration's attitude as a violation of commitments. As it happens, Congress is now debating a proposal that would ban the administration from conducting negotiations with the PLO. It will be put to a vote very soon. The administration is continuing to oppose it.

Shamir on Election, Foreign Issues, U.S. Relations

TA060858 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Apr 84 p 14

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Dan Margalit and 'Aqiva Eldar; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What is your reaction to Sharon's decision to run against you?

Answer: I hope this is not his final word. I hope he will reconsider and decide not to compete, and thus not become the only Herut figure to prevent the movement from presenting a united front in the election. If he decides not to run, I think many people in Herut would accept this move with understanding and sympathy.

Question: Could Mr Begin help in this respect?

Answer: Mr Begin has not helped and does not intend to help or interfere in such matters, just as he has not in the past. When an IDF radio correspondent asked him for his opinion, he said he thought competition is not the most beneficial thing and added that we would be better off without it.

Question: We must ask you: How is Mr Begin?

Answer: I must say I was pleased to find Mr Begin in a good mood;he told jokes, was involved in everything, talked about everything, and looked good. As usual, we talked about old times and reminisced. I asked for his advice on a number of political issues, and his reaction, typically, was like the old days. I left feeling pleased.

Question: Did you offer him a place on the Likud list?

Answer: No, we did not discuss the election at all. I told him a little about the last few days, but I did not ask him anything.

Question: The impression has recently been created that Ari'el Sharon opposes you. He said he prefers the hornet's nest of David Levi-Sharon-Aridor. Among Cabinet members we get the impression that he is the one souring the atmosphere. What do you think about the ability of the prime minister to function with such a person in his Cabinet?

Answer: It is each person's right to express his opinion and think as he pleases. Sometimes there are phenomena in the political life of a movement with which you have to live.

Question: Can you foresee a possibility that Minister Sharon will hold a senior portfolio in your next Cabinet — if and when you form it?

Answer: I have not yet given any thought to the composition of the Cabinet I will have to form after the election.

Question: Do your views on forming a "facsimile" of the current Cabinet not encourage dissatisfied ministers to run against you?

Answer: One can hardly consider a period of less than 6 months an adequate basis to judge. Yet it is clear that after the election, if we form a government, I will not be held to reappointing ministers. It may very well be that there will be a change in the allocation of jobs.

Question: Did David Levi receive any pledges from you?

Answer: He asked for them, but he did not get any.

Question: Are the reports that Shmu'el Tamir [former justice minister] will get a job true? Why did your meeting with 'Ezer Weizman never materialize?

Answer: It is only natural that names of different people are raised during an election campaign. It is not surprising that names such as Shmu'el Tamir or 'Ezer Weizman emerge. I see Shmu'el Tamir from time to time and I will certainly talk to him in the near future. A meeting had been scheduled between 'Ezer Weizman and me, but he cancelled it.

Question: The impression is created that you never sent him a clear message that you would like him to return.

Answer: I was honest. I said I had no objection to his return, but that there remained a number of principles, in connection with political views, that must first be clarified.

Question: If you win the election, will you try to establish a national unity government?

Answer: If I can do this and the conditions are more or less suitable for it, I will attempt this. I think this attempt should be made because it is the most convenient and promising way to solve our economic problems.

Question: After 6 months in Begin's chair, do you feel comfortable?

Answer: The job of prime minister of Israel is difficult. It would be hard to find anything more difficult than that in the whole world. Yet, after 6 months, I believe I have found the appropriate way to deal with it. The most difficult problems are the ones pertaining to human life; decisions that have to do with the security activity.

Question: Such as the decision to stay in Lebanon when you are aware of the price involved, in terms of human life?

Answer: Certainly there is a problem in regard to any decision about Lebanon, when you realize that there is a question of life, of the lives of our men. This means assuming supreme responsibility, day in and day out. Political decisions vis-a-vis our kind of reality have to do with human life; and this is what distinguishes us from other countries in the world. I tell this to my European colleagues: They too have security problems, but they are shielded under the great NATO umbrella.

Question: You are undoubtedly aware of the lack of a consensus over Lebanon. Do you have any misgivings over your policy in Lebanon?

Answer: Certainly I have no misgivings about it, either in theory or in practice. Perhaps, as I learned in the course of the talks on the establishment of a national unity government, we and the Labor Party representatives do not differ in principle over Lebanon; however, there are differences over certain tactical moves, but they cannot be broken down according to partisan affiliation. They exist among the coalition as well. Nothing that has to do with Lebanon is a principle because there is no intention of staying there.

Question: What do you mean when you ask the General Staff Command to give you an original, unconventional plan to solve our problem in Lebanon?

Answer: The situation in Lebanon is unique and is not comparable to any previous experience. It is necessary, therefore, to study the conditions there. We are not interested in an administration or a certain force that is the enemy; there is an intricate and complex setup of various active forces there that causes us to suffer casualties, losses, and problems. It is necessary to find solutions that will harmonize with our security interests and will allow us to continue to maintain friendly ties with the Lebanese people in all strata of society.

Question: One could gather from the situation and your comments that there is no guarantee of 100 percent security, either along the current deployment line or as a result of a withdrawal. So what is the point of waiting any longer?

Answer: There is no 100 percent guarantee in anything. The special emphasis was laid on finding original, rather than purely military, solutions because the problem is not purely military.

Question: This also includes the possibility of unilaterally limiting the area under our control and cutting the number of soldiers there?

Answer: This makes anything, this possibility included, something to be considered.

Question. Is there a chance that this could happen before the election?

Answer: The election plays no role in this. This may happen either before or after the election. We decided not to take the election into consideration in this respect, because it is too important, too delicate a matter.

Question: You said some time ago that this is the last stage of the war and the public has begun entertaining expectations that we are about to withdraw. The General Staff Command offered all sorts of solutions and you asked for others too. So what makes you think that 6 or 12 months [apparent line drop] beleaguered [word missing]?

Answer: I am not talking about a fixed timetable; I never have and I never meant to. I am not talking about years or 6 months, and I did not mean additional solutions but good solutions. There are two problems: on the one hand to secure peace for the Galilee and, on the other hand, to limit to the extent possible the efforts invested in Lebanon in terms of manpower, casualties, losses, and financial expenses. This requires a special intellectual effort and solutions than can be adjusted as they are being implemented. In short: very flexible solutions.

Question: In what way have the solutions raised by the General Staff Command to date not met the needs?

Answer: So far the solutions have not been thoroughly worked out. There were ideas and thoughts. In the meantime various things have occurred in the area. Now there is an additional element: We have fortified the southern army of Lebanon and will strengthen it even further in the near future. Its presence can be felt in the area and this gives us more options. There are events in the interfactional sphere that we must take into account. I think the time for a substantial, real solution is drawing nearer.

Question: Last night, a mother of a soldier serving in Lebanon called us and told us you refused to meet with the group "Mothers Against Silence," a group of mothers of soldiers serving in Lebanon that opposes the continued stay in Lebanon. Why will you not meet them and explain to them the differences of opinions and views?

Answer: I do not refuse to see anyone. It is true that my time is not unlimited, but I receive many delegations, and I suppose I will see them too.

Question: The families of the soldiers held in captivity have been complaining that not enough is being done to release their loved ones. Do you have a message for them on the eve of the Passover holiday?

Answer: The families will never be happy until we get their loved ones back. We are doing everything in our power to get them back. It does not depend solely on us, but I hope very much that we will manage to bring them back in the not-too-distant future.

Question: Following the recent attack in Jerusalem, it was said that the terrorists have now even reached the capital and that the war in Lebanon did not really solve the problem of terrorism. The figures seem to indicate that the number of incidents inside Israel after the war is greater than in the year before.

Answer: I am not familiar with the statistics, but I do not believe that this is the situation. Terrorism in general is declining and the objective of the war was to solve the problem of the PLO's power to threaten, which had been built up along our northern border, with vast quantities of arms and many opportunities to attack the Galilee at any moment. We eliminated that. I do not think terrorism — the occasional attacks — can be totally eliminated. If it were possible, it would be wonderful, but that cannot be a supreme security goal. It is important for us to maintain a situation in which terrorism can remain under control, a situation in which we can always prevent a development and prevent an exacerbation of terrorism. I think we are experiencing that right now. If, from time to time, a terrorist squad manages to infiltrate and carry out an attack, then this is a minute percentage of all the attempts that are thwarted thanks to our alertness and our control over that security zone.

Question: Let us try to link this topic with our relations with Egypt. Israel is deeply disappointed with the cold peace with Egypt and this has been made manifest in all sorts of declarations. On the other hand, objectively speaking, the war in Lebanon embarrassed the Egyptians. But although the war broke out within a relatively short period after signing the peace agreement, one could say that it has withstood the test.

Answer: We never imagined that the peace agreement might, God forbid, be abrogated because of some step Israel must take to defend itself. When we signed the accord with Egypt we knew that there were hostile relations with other Arab countries. We can still remember the reaction of the Arab countries to Egypt's signing the agreement with us. The terrorist organizations came out with an extremely sharp reaction, and we knew that even after the signing of the peace treaty, in the future too we would have to take measures to guarantee our security vis-a-vis the other Arab countries and the terrorist organizations. I do not regard, therefore, as an outstanding achievement that Egypt did not abrogate or violate the peace treaty after we launched a defensive war against the terrorist organizations. Egypt understood this, and I dare say that had it happened before we evacuated the Sinai, the Egyptians would not have reacted in the same way as they did after the pullback.

Question: You did not support the Camp David agreement. As prime minister, would you support that accord and return the Sinai?

Answer: I did not object to the peace treaty as such. I objected to some of its articles, but primarily the principle of returning to the 1967 line. I explained my reasons at the time and I insist on them now as well. Today the agreement exists, and we paid for it in full; so I am doing the best I can to get maximum peace out of them. This is in Israel's interest.

Question: Perhaps there was room for an unconventional approach — not unlike the one you mentioned in connection with Lebanon — regarding Jordan as well. Maybe a new suggestion to Husayn, perhaps also vis-a-vis Egypt.

Answer: Regarding King Husayn, I think I can say quite confidently that we did everything to make it possible for him to join the peace process; whereas he, for some reason, has lately done everything to sabotage this and he has periodically repeated: "I will not give up one square meter of either Jerusalem or Judaea and Samaria." So what are we supposed to do? What solutions or suggestions can we invent when faced with a ruler who constantly emphasizes that he insists on his maximalist plan? What can one do? I hope that one day he will change his position. As-Sadat also voiced similar statements before launching his daring move. This gives rise to the hope that Husayn, too, will change his mind.

Question: Would you be prepared to say what you once said, that everything is negotiable with Jordan, including its demand for the return of Judaea and Samaria?

Answer: I did not say everything is negotiable. I said that when we sit down together at the negotiating table, each side would be able to say what it regards as necessary. Both of us.

Question: You said that with regard to moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem we are not going to play such games, but here we are in your office in West Jerusalem, not in East Jerusalem.

Answer: My offices are in Jerusalem and there is only one Jerusalem. I see no difference between Jabotinsky Street and Saladin Street. There is only one Jerusalem. We are the only country in the world that has foreign embassies not located in its capital, and we regard this as constant unfairness. Yet we do not fight about this every day and every hour. We have a lot of topics to discuss with the United States, and on this matter, which is being debated in Congress, we are not interfering directly.

Question: This morning we heard that President Reagan has again stated that his plan is the only U.S. plan to resolve the Middle East crisis. Are you prepared to comment on this?

Answer: I think President Reagan said nothing new by insisting that his is the best plan to solve the Middle East problems. I would not be saying anything new by repeating that we do not accept several clauses of that plan.

Question: But when he repeats this 4 months prior to the Israeli election and 6 months before the U.S. election, does this not change the optimistic view prevailing in the Israeli Cabinet about relations between the United States and Israel?

Answer: It does not change a thing because our approach is that the friendly relations we have with the United States are independent of and not influenced by the differences of opinion over several very fundamental problems, such as the problem of the borders; the question of Jerusalem, which is currently very topical; the problem of how to defend ourselves; and so on. The U.S. President himself said in his office — after bidding me farewell at the end of my last visit to Washington — that these differences do not interfere one bit with the development and maintenance of close friendly ties between us.

Question: Are you not afraid that after the U.S. election we will be subject to firm pressure to accept the Reagan plan?

Answer: I would suggest that we refrain from overusing the word "pressure." They could try to persuade us — by exerting their influence — to make us accept one solution or another, just as we are doing with them. Pressure implies coercion or twisting the other's arm. I do not envision such an eventuality.

Question: Will you go to the United States before the election here, perhaps in order to sign an agreement of a free trade zone?

Answer: I have not thought about it. I am very interested in signing an agreement on a free trade zone, but I have never thought about the personal side of it. This might be an idea....

Question: Can you approach the voter with the slogan: "The Likud is on the right path" this time too?

Answer: The Likud is offering the right path. Take economic matters, for example. We have an economic plan that has worked until now, but we are in a period which unfortunately has become an election period and this creates problems. For instance, we think a package deal or a social pact should be struck with all the important factors to combat inflation and the balance of payments deficits. We thought we would do this within the next 6 months, but because of the election the Histadrut is not prepared to help with this plan. We assume this procrastination on the part of the Histadrut will disappear after the election.

Question: In fact, the malaise experienced during Aridor's term has worsened and nothing you wanted to achieve was obtained. The fact remains that Israel's foreign currency reserves continue to drop.

Answer: In the past few months we have already registered an improvement that began as early as during the Aridor era; exports are growing compared to last year. If there is a decline in foreign currency reserves from time to time, it is because it is precisely during these months that we have to repay some of our debts to the United States, and as usual we abide by the terms. The recovery trend is there but it will not be outstanding over the next few months owing to the election.

Question: How can it be that both Aridor's and Kohen-Orgad's plans are right?

Answer: We invested a lot of funds in improving the overall situation of the country and the population. We invested to raise the standard of living of the lower strata — Project Renewal — and we did a lot to settle Eretz Yisra'el on both sides of the Green Line. We may have allowed ourselves to spend too much and this is being felt today. The day comes when the belt has to be tightened to overcome the temporary shortages, and subsequently it will return to the same level as before.

Question: The Bank of Israel has strongly warned the government against printing money. Is the election the reason why the government is not curbing that process?

Answer: No. State revenue has recently dropped because the Peace for Galilee levy was cancelled; stock market activity has decreased, so income from that has also dropped. We are amending the law on taxation to take inflation into account; we have stepped up tax collection and we are hoping that we will soon observe the results. To date we have managed to absorb the money generated by government bond redemptions. The trend is positive and in no economic policy should one stick to one path throughout. You adopt one line today, and another tomorrow.

Shamir U.S. Visit Probable

TA090841 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Apr p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is considering the possibility of visiting the United States in May in order to participate in the ceremony of signing the free trade zone agreement between the United States and Israel.

The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent has learned that sources in the prime minister's office have checked this possibility in the last days, and if indeed the agreement is finalized, Shamir will probably visit Washington before the elections.

In an interview with *HA'ARETZ* last weekend, Shamir said that he attributes great importance to the free trade zone agreement with the United States. He noted that he has not considered the personal perspective of his participation in the signing ceremony. However, the prime minister did not reject this idea. Top sources in Jerusalem yesterday said that participation in the signing ceremony can contribute greatly to Shamir's election campaign, and will be welcomed by President Reagan, who also needs the Jewish vote.

Defense Minister Arens on 'State of War' With Syria

TA070957 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Interview with Defense Minister Moshe Arens by Shmu'el Tal; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt][Tal] Mr Arens, the terrorist organization that assumed responsibility for the two latest attacks that occurred in Jerusalem is the same organization that operates out of the heart of Damascus, Nayif Hawatimah's organization. How does the government view Syria's role in terrorist actions and its support for them? How does the government view Syria, which is presenting itself as the most dangerous country, the confrontation country most dangerous for Israel at present?

[Arens] The Syrians have been and still are cautious about using terrorists based in Syria against Israel. Using the terrorists against Israel from Lebanon, or the ministate of the PLO which was established there before the Peace for Galilee campaign, is part of the Syrian strategy. It is no coincidence that the Syrians did everything in their power, including carrying out acts of terrorism and assassinating Bashir al-Jumayyil, to eliminate any possibility of there being an administration in Beirut capable of imposing order in Lebanon and capable of making a commitment to prevent terrorist actions from Lebanese soil against Israel. That has been the Syrian strategy for many years and, in fact, there is nothing new in it.

[Tal] How does the government view Syria? Does it see it as an enemy?

[Arens] We do not regard Syria as an enemy simply because that is the result of our considerations or calculations but because this is what the Syrians themselves say. Syria declares itself to be the enemy of the State of Israel. The Syrians regard themselves as being in a state of war with the State of Israel. They do not acknowledge any commitment to maintain the peace, the quiet between them and us. If there is quiet today, if there is no Syrian war against Israel, this is attributable to only one reason: Syria's considerations and calculations — the considerations and calculations of Damascus — show them that the IDF is too strong and it is not worthwhile starting anything with us on the battlefield.

[Tal] Mr Arens, how do you assess the further development of the army? In what direction is the IDF going, in view of the budget cuts and in view of the Lebanon war — which gave it clear signals — and the lessons that have been learned from that war?

[Arens] The IDF proved itself in the Peace for Galilee campaign, particularly in the fighting against the Syrian Army, which is a very strong one; and the IDF, in the fighting against the Syrians in Lebanon, succeeded in surprising the Syrian Army.

Our plan in building up the IDF is to build up its power in such a way that it will be able to upset all their cards; that is something that can deter them. In all the wars against Syria, we have won; but we do not want wars with Syria. We do not want to pay the price for such a victory, although we are ready to do so if there is no getting around it.

We want to deter them. We want to build up our strength and we are building up our power which is based on many components, but the key components are weapons systems and strategic doctrine, which are Israeli developments and which do not exist anywhere else in the world. This includes, for example, the capability we demonstrated against surface-to-air missile batteries. I hope that this lesson will be learned in Damascus and that this will prevent a war between us and Syria.

On Egyptian Military Moves

TA090633 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by *THE JERUSALEM POST* diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Israel has not detected any signs of a worrisome military buildup by Syria in eastern Lebanon and reports of such a buildup are "exaggerated," government sources said yesterday.

The sources offered their soothing assessment following the weekly Cabinet meeting at which Defence Minister Moshe Arens surveyed ongoing developments in Syria and Lebanon.

The sources said there were indeed Syrian military movements, but they appeared to be connected to the continuing tensions within Syria itself and not designed to provoke an escalation with Israel.

Last week Arens publicly warned Damascus that Israel would not brook a "War of Attrition" along the Lebanese Al-Biqa' line. But authoritative sources explained yesterday that the minister did not intend, in these remarks, to heighten tensions between Israel and Syria.

Similarly, these sources said, Arens meant no escalation of rhetoric in his weekend radio remarks that Egypt had violated the peace treaty by building an infrastructure in Sinai that could serve four field divisions in the future.

In fact — as Arens noted pointedly at the Cabinet yesterday — this building and fortification work by Egypt had taken place mainly in 1982.

Israel and Egypt have long been divided over whether such work constitutes an infringement of the military part of the peace treaty. Arens mentioned it, according to the sources, because he was asked about it in an interview: he had not intended to broach the subject now.

Syrian Situation 'Exaggerated'

TA081628 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] In the course of today's Cabinet session, Defense Minister Moshe Arens reviewed the situation in Lebanon and Syria. From his remarks it emerges that there is no fear in Jerusalem of an outbreak of war or of hostilities between Syria and Israel, and that the reports published on this issue were exaggerated.

Cabinet ministers wanted to discuss relations between Israel and Egypt, following reports on the preparation of an Egyptian military infrastructure east of the Suez Canal.

Prime Minister Shamir promised that the Cabinet would shortly devote a special session to relations between the two countries.

MK's Peres, Eban Open Election Campaign

TA061402 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] MK's Peres and Eban opened the election campaign in the Arab towns and villages at a gathering of activists from villages in the Triangle.

Labor's Peres Addresses Domestic, Foreign Issues

Jordanian, Egyptian Dialogues

TA071614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Shim'on Peres believes it is possible to achieve security arrangements in Lebanon and to set up a Lebanese force in southern Lebanon within a few months. At a rally in Haifa the Labor Party chairman said the question is not how long it will take for the IDF to leave Lebanon but how long it will take for the Israeli Government to decide on a withdrawal.

Peres said he believes it is possible to reach a dialogue with King Husayn, emphasizing that the Labor Party will not remove any settlement in the territories. In his opinion it is a mistake to refuse the Egyptian demand [derishat] to apply the autonomy plan to the Gaza Strip first.

Lebanon IDF Deployment

TA071914 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1713 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 7 Apr (ITIM) — Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said today that the IDF need not remain on Lebanese soil and serve as a target for attacks. In remarks in Haifa before Labor Party activists in northern Israel, Peres said that if an Alignment government emerges, it will make a clear decision on the Lebanese issue without abandoning northern Israel. One cannot talk about the peace of the Galilee and ignore and the peace of Jerusalem, Peres said, adding that the IDF will be able to act beyond the border if necessary and be aided by the southern army of Lebanon. The real problem, Peres emphasized, is not Eretz Yisra'el as the Likud presents it, since Eretz Yisra'el existed also without Jews; the real problem is the State of Israel and its future. Israel should decide whether it is following the road of peace or whether it is pursuing a course of living by one's sword. Referring to Husayn, Peres said that if the Jordanian king proposes that he join the negotiations not on the basis of Camp David, we should agree to this. Similarly, we should agree to negotiations with Egypt on implementing the autonomy in Gaza first.

Unilateral May Accord Implementation

TA081135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres spoke to Arab communal leaders at Shave Ziyyon today. Reporter Vivien Royston asked him what his party would do about Israel's presence in Lebanon if Labor comes to power.

[Begin Peres recording] Besides which I think a Labor government will make a decision, because what postpones really any arrangement of the situation in Lebanon is a lack of a clear-cut decision. Then basically we shall implement unilaterally all the ingredients of security which are mentioned in the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May the 17th, which in effect enables Israel to maintain an early-warning system in the skies, on the shores, on land, and reinforce the local forces, which are now being called the south Lebanese forces under Lahhad. I think this can be done relatively in not too long a period of time and enable our army to move back home. [end recording]

Abba Eban Interviewed on Visit to Cairo

TA071944 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Interview by Tony Gadot with former Foreign Minister Abba Eban following his visit to Egypt; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Eban] There are two sides to the picture. On the one hand, the Egyptian leaders constantly emphasize their fidelity to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and their decision to ignore and reject the great amount of pressure that they are getting both from some fundamentalists in Cairo and also from rejectionist Arab states. They still believe that they made a right decision in making the peace treaty, and they are not going to abandon it. On the other hand, they are very sharply disappointed by some aspects of Israeli policy. The continuing presence in Lebanon perturbs them espeially because, apparently, many Israeli leaders said openly that we were able to go into Lebanon because of the Egyptian peace treaty, which, as it were, neutralized our southern front. Phrases were used such as that the Egyptian peace treaty had stood the test, meaning that it enabled Israel to take military action against another Arab state. My feeling is that they are not so much interested in Lebanon as such, as they are interested in this reflection on Egypt as though Egypt had some kind of indirect responsibility. And, in their view, this can only be corrected by Israel removing itself as quickly as possible, so that the Lebanese episode becomes forgotten.

The other issue is their complaint about the lack of progress in anything to do with increasing the welfare of the Palestine population, making their movement easier, allowing some of them to go to conferences and allowing them to go to Cairo, and, of course, trying to make progress on the second part of the Camp David agreement. They are also perturbed by the lack of progress on bilateral matters, such as the question of Tabah, the memory of making President Mubarak's visit conditional on his going to Jerusalem very shortly after the Jerusalem law was passed. They observe that no such condition was ever placed on Amin al-Jumayyil or that the treaty with Lebanon was signed in Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona.

So there is a tremendous amount of, I think, stimulated to the fact that there are circles in Egypt and there is now an official opposition that is putting the treaty relationship in question. [sentence as heard] And they claim that they have not had any success in influencing the Israeli Government, either in any bilateral or in any regional question.

I pointed out that the Egyptian influence on Israeli governments would be much greater if normalization was more effective and if the diplomatic dialogue was conducted at all levels. And I said, without going into the content of what they were saying —and, of course, one cannot say that it was all frivolous — they would succeed much more if they kept the embassies working, if there was more coming and going.

As I said in a lecture that I was kindly allowed to deliver to a very impressive group of Middle Eastern diplomats from all Arab countries, you need diplomacy when there are differences of opinion, conflicts; when there is harmony, it is just a question of cocktail parties.

[Gadot] Did President Mubarak or Mr Ghali present any opinion on who they would like to see forming the next government in Israel?

[Eban] I'm not going to answer that question.

[Gadot] President Mubarak himself is shortly to face elections in Egypt. Is he worried at all from any sections within Egypt?

[Eban] I hope that our Labor Party gets as (?high a) percentage of the votes in this country as he is going to get in his election. No, I think the ruling party will be overwhelmingly endorsed. But the fact that there is a vocal opposition is an innovation.

It is his innovation; it did not exist at the time of Anwar as-Sadat. I think, as an outside observer, it is a wise innovation; it takes some of the explosiveness out of the atmosphere. But of course, it is a risk. If his party does not get an overwhelming vote, it would be regarded as a setback. So, they do have a certain anxiety.

[Gadot] Shim'on Peres said that, should Labor form the next government, he will do all in his power to renew the dialogue with the Egyptian people. Do you think the Labor Party is more able to smooth the way than the present Likud government?

[Eban] Oh, absolutely; because, without discussing elections, when I said to them that my approach would be that we should bring Jordan and the Palestinians into a negotiation — not insisting that the words Camp David should hover over it — and that we would announce that the territories are negotiable in accordance with the terms of Camp David, that we do not want permanent rule over a million and a quarter Arabs, everybody I spoke to amongst the Egyptian statesmen though that this would be a tremendous relief.

But when they expressed relief, I said: Can you assure me that, if we do this, the Arabs will not again say go to hell because they have never missed a chance of losing an opportunity. [sentence as heard] And that, I think, is the test.

But our formula is much less alarming to all Arab states than the present statement that the whole of Eretz Yisra'el is ours and nobody else's. I think that is quite certain. But I think we would have a better chance, but whether the chance will be seized, I would not be able to say.

Comments on Territories Policy

TA081021 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Apr 84 p 4

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Interviewed by East Jerusalem's *AL-BAYDAR AS-SIYASI*, former Foreign Minister Abba Eban said that if the Alignment returns to power, it will reapply its 1976 policy to the municipalities in the territories. He said that the Alignment had encouraged holding municipal council elections then even though it knew very well who the contenders were and that they did not approve of Israel. The problem is, he said, how to achieve peace with the enemy. He noted that he had read the statements made by Karim Khalaf, the Ramallah mayor who was dismissed, who favors the idea of peaceful coexistence with Israel. Abba Eban said: If we cannot live in peace with people such as Ash-Shawwa and Frayj, how will we make peace with the others? Regarding Palestinian self-determination, Abba Eban said that he is not afraid of that term, but that conditions should be stipulated for it. As for the settlements, he said they should be stopped, but a distinction should be drawn between the concept of settling [hitnahalut] and the concept of sovereignty, and he objects to the principle that no Jew would be found in an Arab country. He also stated his opposition to the idea of turning this region into different ghettos.

Sharon Determined To Contest Shamir Candidacy

TA090540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has rejected Yitzhaq Shamir's request not to present his candidacy for the premiership on behalf of the Herut movement because this might harm the movement. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Shamir and Sharon held a brief talk yesterday after the Cabinet session.

Minister Sharon said he was determined to present his candidacy at the Herut Center. The prime minister argued that the Herut movement should run united in the elections in view of the fact that the Alignment has closed its ranks. Figures in Shamir's camp told our correspondent that Ari'el Sharon was trying to amass political capital at Herut's expense. Meanwhile, there has been feverish activity within the movement to have Shamir meet Sharon once again, this time in the presence of Minister David Levi. Herut personalities told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that the possibility that Sharon will receive a low percentage of votes at the Herut Center on Thursday might drive him out of the movement. Sharon yesterday made plain that he does not intend to quit Herut or to bring about a split in the movement.

Cabinet Rejects Sharon Request for Document

TA081304 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The Cabinet today rejected Minister Ari'el Sharon's request for access to the secret annex to the Kahan Commission report to use before a U.S. court as part his libel suit against *TIME* magazine. At the same time, it was decided that an Israeli civilian — to be chosen by both sides to the suit and approved by Israeli security authorities — will be permitted to read the confidential annex to determine whether the actions attributed to Sharon in the *TIME* report are substantiated in the document.

The resolution was passed with only Minister Sharon voting against. This report was filed by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi To Run for Knesset

TA061043 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Apr 84 p 3

[ITIM report]

[Text] Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi, who was member of the ninth Knesset, has decided to run on an independent list in the upcoming election. The secretariat of the "United Israel" movement, which is headed by Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi, decided in a meeting held yesterday that Yitzhaqi will run for the Knesset on an independent list, and not as a representative of the movement.

The "United Israel" movement, headed by Yitzhaqi, ran for the 10th Knesset, but did not win the minimum percentage of the vote required.

Water Company Denies Diverting Al-Litani River

TA060938 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] In reaction to reports published in Lebanon that Israel intends to divert water from the Al-Litani River to its own territory, Mordekhay Ya'akobowitz, the Meqorot Water Company spokesman, said that this report is baseless. "The Al-Litani belongs to the state of Lebanon and will remain so."

The spokesman added that the work done by Meqorot in Lebanon has no connection with diverting the Al-Litani.

UNIFIL Lodges Protest About Incidents With IDF

TA090921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] There is great tension between the UN forces in southern Lebanon and the IDF. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the UNIFIL headquarters in An-Naqurah has lodged a protest with the IDF about incidents among soldiers of both sides. Among other things, UNIFIL contends that IDF soldiers opened fire at emergency lights at a position manned by Fijian soldiers near the village of Al-Qulaylah, and that IDF soldiers stopped a patrol of Fijian soldiers by opening fire at them.

IDF sources told our correspondent that the UN complaints are being meticulously checked, and that the Fijian patrol would appear to have trespassed beyond UNIFIL's jurisdiction. Our correspondent points out that the Israeli Government has expressed its wish that UNIFIL play an important role in the security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit by SFRY President Spiljak

Met by Bendjedid

LD071041 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] SFRY President Mika Spiljak arrived in Algiers this morning on a state visit lasting several days. He was welcomed at the Algiers International Airport by FLN Secretary General and President Chadli Bendjedid and a number of senior government and party officials as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

Spiljak Assesses African Issues

LD071102 Algiers APS in English 1025 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade 7/04/84 (APS) — The president of the Yugoslav Presidency, Mika Spiljak, devotes a particular importance to talks he will have with President Chadli Bendjedid and his close collaborators, he notably declared in an interview to the Algerian news agency (APS).

The president considered that the 19th OAU summit resolution must serve as a basis to the settlement of the Sahraoui problem and he estimated that the developed countries have to work together with the developing countries to overcome the international economic crisis. Asked about the importance he devotes to his visit in Algeria, considering those he paid in the other Arab countries, President Spiljak answered: "We devote a particular importance to our visit in Algeria, for many reasons. I want to stress before all that our friendship and the good relations with Algeria have deep historical roots. Since Algeria's accession to independence our relations are marked by a sincere friendship, confidence and mutual consideration. It is on this very basis that we have set up and developed our multiform bilateral cooperation as well as our joint activities on the international plane and within the Non-aligned Countries Movement. We devote our outstanding importance to talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and his close colloborators.

We are convinced that this visit will contribute to the reinforcement of the traditional friendship links between our two non-aligned countries and it will bring a new impulse to development and the promotion of cooperation in all the fields.

Asked to give his conclusions on the East-West and North-South relations and on the zones of crisis such as the Gulf war and the Palestinian problem after his many talks with many heads of state from socialist and Western countries, President Spiljak answered:

"Talks we have had these last times with a high number of statesmen confirmed our appreciation of the very complex and dangerous situation in the world, as well as our conviction that it is indispensable to invest new efforts, notably from the Non-aligned Movement, for the creation of the conditions for the safeguard of peace and the consolidation of security in the world, as well as the development of political and economic equality of rights."

Asked about giving his opinion on Morocco's refusal to implement UN and OAU resolutions as to Western Sahara decolonization, President Spiljak declared:

"Yugoslavia supported from the beginning, the Sahraoui people's right to self-determination, in conformity with the UN Charter, the OAU decisions and the Non-aligned Countries Movement. We regret that this question has not been settled down till now, resulting besides in divisions and a crisis of relations between African countries as well as serious difficulties in the framework of OAU activities.

"Nevertheless, we believe that the African countries will overcome, within the OAU framework, difficulties hindering the solution of this problem, for reinforcing the African unity and the part of the OAU in the evolution of the African situation."

Spiljak, Bendjedid Begin Talks

LD081121 Algiers APS in English 1004 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers 08/04/84 (APS) — The Algero-Yugoslav political talks started yesterday in Algiers by a tete-a-tete between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, FLN party secretary general, and President Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Talks were centered on bilateral cooperation and means to develop it as well as international questions of common interest.

Spiljak Sees Polisario Official

LD090844 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The Yugoslav president, who is presently a guest in Algeria, yesterday received Bachir Mustafa Sayed, member of the Polisario Executive Committee. Following this meeting a statement was released which says the two sides discussed the situation in Africa in light of the development of the Saharan struggle, and that their points of view are identical on the issues put forward.

Bendjedid Receives Congo's Foreign Minister

LD071315 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] President Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN, received this morning at the Presidency Palace Mr Pierre Nze, the Congolese minister of foreign affairs and special envoy of the Congolese president, who conveyed to President Chadli Bendjedid a message from President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

LIBYA

Reportage on 2-Day Official Visit by Indira Gandhi

Met by Jallud

LD071628 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Apr (JANA) — Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. An official welcoming ceremony was held for her led by the brother leader of the revolution, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Armed Forces; Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces; the brother assistant secretary of the General People's Congress; secretaries of the popular committees, trade unions and federations, professional associations at the General People's Congress; the secretary and staff of the people's committee of the municipality of Tripoli; a number of Army officers; heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah, and members of the Indian expatriate community were also present to welcome Mrs gandhi. Mrs Gandhi made a statement to JANA in which she confirmed the depth of bilateral relations between the two countries and said that she is pleased to visit the Jamahiriyah at this time to discuss many issues of international importance and of common interest. Mrs Gandhi is accompanied by Mr Ramesh Bhandari, secretary at the Foreign Ministry; Mr Sharada Prasad, information advisor to Mrs Gandhi; Mr Gharekhani, secretary at the prime minister's office; Mr Dhawan, private assistant to Mrs Gandhi; and Mr (Mathur), assistant secretary at the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Al-Qadhdhafi Stresses Ties

LD071634 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1548 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Apr (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, made a statement to the information delegation which is accompanying Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister, who today started a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in which he expressed his happiness and that of all Libyans for this visit. He stated that this visit is a good impulse for beginning a new stage of development in relations. He stressed the importance of developing the relations between the Jamahiriyah and India, and between the Arabs and India in general.

At the end of his statement Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi thanked Mrs Gandhi for carrying out this visit despite the difficult circumstances in her country.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Gandhi Hold Talks

LD072154 Tripoli JANA in English 1848 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 7, April 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — At 6:15 p.m. this evening talks between the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India and the current chairperson of the Non-aligned Movement, began.

Also present were Staff Major 'Abd As-Salam Ahmad Jallud; engineer Juma'a al-Arbash, the secretary of the General People's Committee for electricity; the Indian under-secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; the under-secretary for the Indian prime minister's office and the deputy under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Al-Qadhdhafi Dinner Address

LD081038 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The brother leader of the revolution gave a dinner banquet last night in honor of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The banquet was attended by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the secretary and members of the General People's Committee, and the heads and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah. It was also attended by the delegation accompanying Indira Gandhi. Here is the speech of brother leader of the revolution given during the banquet honoring Indira Gandhi:

[Begin recording] [Al-Qadhdhafi] I am happy to welcome our honored and highly esteemed guest, Mrs Indira Gandhi. When I welcome her, I welcome in her the friendship of the peoples of the great Indian nation and I welcome cooperation with her and development of this cooperation to the greatest limit.

The revolution has made Libya the heart and soul of the Arab nation. It is wrong to view Libya from an angle which separates it from its revolutionary leading role in the heart of the Arab nation, the role which represents the aspirations of the Arab masses. The majority of the regimes in the Arab homeland are mortal enemies of the Arab masses and they thwart the will of these masses and allow them no role. Proof of this is the wide opposition to these regimes by the active revolutionary forces. This is caused by the clear inability of these regimes to face up to the problems of backwardness and of the colonialist, racialist, Zionist, and neocolonialist challenge, and their submission, to the point of kneeling, to the forces which oppose the interests and freedom of the Arab nation.

I say this because I would like Arab-Indian relations to be built with the active forces which will build the future and win the battle. I do not want these relations to be ties to rotten pieces of wood representing regimes which have lost their relation to history because they lack of progressiveness.

The Zionist camp has become more dangerous since the Israeli scientists announced that they have produced 200 nuclear warheads in the Dimona reactor in the Negev desert. This constitutes a new and very dangerous threat against Arab existence from the ocean to the Gulf. The United States bears the international responsibility for arming this racist camp and is responsible for sacrificing international peace for illegitimate imperialist interests.

The danger of the American policy is not restricted to the Middle East. You can see the American danger in the Indian Ocean as it adopts the Diego Garcia archipelago as a base (?for aggression) in that region. The Libyan people are witnesses to the unjust American aggression, for they are its potential victims. The aggression against the Gulf of Sidra, which constitutes internal waters and is a very vital and sensitive region for Libyan security and the territorial integrity of our country and which is, according to maritime law, a historic gulf over which Libyan sovereignty has prevailed since the days of the Phoenicians — this aggression happened not long ago. Massacring the independence of Grenada, the independent country which is a UN and nonaligned member, happened not long ago.

I now return to the importance of uniting Arab-Indian efforts to achieve tangible progress in the interest of the people of Namibia, the people of Azania, and the people of Reunion and Mayotte.

Nevertheless, I express my satisfaction with the degree of material cooperation between our countries. The proof is the presence of more than 24,000 Indians working in the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the 16 Indian companies implementing about 27 projects in various fields.

But excuse me if I note that the level of material cooperation has not been coupled with or reached by political cooperation or coordination at the bilateral and international levels. This threatens the development of the cooperation between the two countries unless it is rectified soon. I think that the Libyans would have no reservations against building the fort of cooperation with friendly India in all fields.

I salute you and thank for responding to the invitation and implementing this visit. Long live Arab-Indian friendship.

Gandhi Speech at Banquet

LD081117 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Mrs Indira Gandhi made a speech at the beginning of which she said:

I convey to you greetings and best wishes from the Indian people and the Indian Government. I also greet one of the most dynamic of international leaders and the people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who works toward building a new life.

Indira Gandhi said: We fully understand that confrontation is not the way to peace and stability. What the world needs today is an end to dominance and rivalry. The big powers must commit themselves not to use nuclear weapons. They must begin negotiations on reducing their stocks of these weapons. They must also abandon economic slavery of other peoples. The greatest injustice in our era is the denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We fully understand the historical reasons which led to this tragedy, and even before our own independence we spoke in support of the Palestinian people and we will continue to do so.

Relations between India and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are warm and fraternal, and we are on our way toward deepening these relations. The coming meeting of the Arab Libyan-Indian joint committee will be held soon. I wish the committee every success, and I hope our two countries will stand together for defending peace and the human spirit. I thank you again for the warm reception I have received, and I wish you and the Libyan people every happiness.

Additional Details

BK080729 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The prime minister has appealed to the leaders of Iran and Iraq to end the fighting. Mrs Gandhi was speaking at a banquet given in her honor by the leader of the Libyan People's Revolution, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in Tripoli last night. She said the tragic conflict has caused incalculable destruction. Four years of war have cost them 20 years of gains.

She also renewed her call for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. She said the country is torn by communal strife and contending (?passions). She expressed the hope that the Lebanese people will bury their differences and work toward a national reconciliation. About the Palestine issue, Mrs Gandhi said the denial of their right is one of the great injustices of our time. India, she said, always raised its voice in their defense and will continue to do so.

Calling for end to dominance and rivalry, the prime minister said the world can survive only if there is greater tolerance, acceptance of diversity and the right of the people to determine their own destiny. Mrs Gandhi warned that confrontation is not the road to peace and stability, but to ruin. The deterioration in the international security is threatening the prospects of development of the struggling nations. This is also affecting the welfare of the people of the affluent nations. Mrs Gandhi said the relations between India and Libya have been warm and brotherly and her visit will further deepen this relationship. She said as good friends and fellow members of the Nonaligned Movement both the countries are coworkers in the code of creating a more equitable world order. Mrs Gandhi described Col al-Qadhdhafi as one of the world's dynamic leaders who symbolized the spirit of Arab insurgence. She is happy that Indian scientists, doctors, teachers, and managers are contributing to Libya's economic development.

Earlier, welcoming Mrs Gandhi, Col al-Qadhdhafi described her as symbol of Mahatma Gandhi's spirit of forgiveness and Nehru's modern India. He said our two nations should realize the complementary role in establishing international peace, cooperation, and freedom. He pledged to continue his country's struggle for the realization of the just and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Soon after Mrs Gandhi's arrival, the two leaders had 90-minute discussions. Both were assisted by their delegations. Col al-Qadhdhafi told Mrs Gandhi that his country attaches the highest importance to India's strength, unity, and economic development. This, he said, is essential not only for the well-being of the region but for the whole world.

The All-India Radio's special coorespondent reports that Col al-Qadhdhafi had repeated more than once that Mrs Gandhi's visit will mark the beginning of a new phase in India-Libya ties. He also briefed Mrs Gandhi about Libya's perceptions of various developments, including the crisis in the PLO, the Iran-Iraq war, and the situation in Lebanon. Col Al-Qadhdhafi said India and Libya should take the initiative to make the South-South cooperation a reality. Our correspondent adds Col al-Qadhdhafi is particularly keen that India and Libya should take the initiative in making the South-South cooperation a reality. Mrs Gandhi will have another round of talks before she leaves for Tunis this morning.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sees Gandhi Off

LD081856 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1643 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Apr (JANA) — Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement,left Tripoli this evening after a 2-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which she held talks with the brother leader of the revolution.

Mrs Gandhi was accorded a grand send-off at Tripoli international airport. The brother leader was at the head of those who saw her off.

Also taking part in the farewell ceremony were Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; the secretary general and the assistant secretary general of the General People's Conference; secretaries of People's Affairs Committees, federations, leagues and vocational trade unions at the General People's Congress; the secretary and members of the General People's Committee; the secretary and members of the People's Committee for Tripoli municipality; the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau to India; the ambassador and members of staff of the Indian Embassy to the Jamahiriyah; a number of officers of the armed forces; heads of diplomatic missions in the Jamahiriyah; and members of the Indian community in the Jamahiriyah.

Press Statement Issued

LD081948 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Apr (JANA) — The Popular Committee of the General People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison issued a press statement on the visit of Indira Gandhi. It reads as follows:

Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, paid an official and friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 7 to 8 April 1984.

The distinguished guest met with the brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and a number of officials on both sides took part in the meeting.

A number of questions related to bilateral relations, to the nonaligned policy and other international issues were discussed at the meeting. This meeting between the Jamahiriyah and India is considered to be a historical meeting between two nations, two civilizations and two peoples linked by ties of neighborliness, friendship and common interests. This historic meeting between Indira Gandhi and the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, will most certainly contribute toward strengthening the great bases and principles which linked, still link, and will continue to link the relations of amity and friendship between the two great Arab and Indian peoples.

Both the brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Indira Gandhi expressed happiness and satisfaction with the results of their discussion.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Guinea's CMRN

LD082136 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a telegram from the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] in the Republic of Guinea concerning the changes that took place in Guinea and the Committee's assuming power in the country.

In its telegram to the brother leader, the committee stresses its complete readiness to strengthen and develop the fraternal relations and cooperation between the Libyan Arab and Guinean peoples.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Students on Revolution Date

LD080049 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Tonight the brother leader of the revolution saluted the masses of students in the Jamahiriyah and all Arab and international arenas on the occasion of their celebration of the eighth anniversary of the students' revolution on 7 April 1976 when he attended the large students rally held at Al-Fatih University to commemorate this historic anniversary of the day when the struggle was decided in favor of the dynamic revolutionary forces and against decadent right-wing reaction.

The student masses were in militant unity with the brother leader of the revolution and affirmed their determination as believers to go forward, to stand up to decadent right-wing reaction; to realize 7 April's aims, and to cling to immortal humanitarian sayings, the Great 1 September Revolution, and the great modern-day achievements of the Libyan Arab people.

MAURITANIA

Haydala, Upper Volta's Sankara Meet, Visit Sites

AB071200 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Summary] "Today is the second day of the visit of Upper Volta head of state Captain Thomas Sankara, who arrived in Nouakchott yesterday evening." Captain Sankara and "his host, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, this morning

visited various centers of interest in the capital, notably the fishing center and the Maritime Company in Nouakchott." They acquainted themsleves with the operations at the fishing center "in the company of the permanent secretary of the ministry of fisheries and maritime economy and the governor of the District of Nouakchott and were conducted round" the Maritime Company by "the minister of equipment and maritime transport, the PRC Ambassador to Mauritania, and the director of the Maritime Company in Nouakchott."

"The two heads of state who held their first round of private talks yesterday evening and will meet again this afternoon for a working session extended to the other members of their delegations during which they are expected to sign the final communique marking the end of this visit." "No doubt, this communique will reflect the desire of the two heads of state to develop their cooperation in all fields and to coordinate their positions on all current issues." Captain Thomas Sankara told (Dikko Soulemane) that he "had the great pleasure of meeting His Excellency President Haydala" and was happy to express to the people of Mauritania the support, friendship, and solidarity of the revolutionary people of Upper Volta, a people engaged in a struggle against imperialism." "The basic points of the talks that I will have with President Haydala will concern all questions that will enhance the progress of the Upper Voltan and Mauritanian people" Captain Sankara also said that "the OAU summit will certainly be held" but did not know when or where.

SUDAN

Foreign Minister Mubarak Reviews Washington Visit

JN071700 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Apr (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak returned here yesterday after he submitted to the Security Council Sudan's complaint against Libya for its air raid on the city of Omdurman on Friday morning 16 March. The minister said that he explained to the Council the black record of the Libyan regime and its repeated violations of the African countries' sovereignty as well as its continued interference in others' affairs.

He also concentrated particularly on the violations of Sudan's territory and sovereignty by the Libyan regime since 1976, when Libya employed mercenaries to invade Sudan. He explained that the air raid was a link in the series of violations.

He also said that during his stay in New York, he met with all the members of the Security Council and explained to them Sudan's position. He added that they showed an understanding of and sympathy with Sudan's position. A number of representatives from Africa and the Arab world also talked about the same issue.

In his statement, Mirghani also said that he explained to the Security Council the need to inform the Council of [word indistinct] and for maintaining the complaint as a document in the Council. He added that Sudan had responded to the generous mediations offered by the Arab and African brothers in this regard. He also said that a large number of the Council members condemned the Libyan air raid on Omdurman, stressing their regret about losses in life, and added that Egypt and Sudan had submitted a draft resolution to the Council condemning the air raid, calling for the nonrepetition of such actions, and calling on all the countries to refrain from such actions. He added that the Council will follow the situation and will keep the resolution as a document in the Council.

It is noteworthy that the foreign minister made a stopover in Cairo during his flight from Washington to Khartoum and met with Husni Mubarak and a number of officials for diplomatic coordination between the two countries on all levels.

Further Reports on Visit by CAR President Kolingba

Joint Statement Released

JN061925 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, April 6 (SUNA) — A Sudanese-CAR joint declaration was released here Friday marking the end of a three-day state visit by General Andre Kolingba, president of the CAR, to Sudan. Official talks between General Kolingba and President Numayri have dealt with bilateral relations beside African and international issues of mutual concern.

In their joint communique, the two presidents stressed concern to keep cooperation and good neighbouring principles which are the basis of the two countries' relations. They expressed satisfaction towards the friendly ties linking the two countries in all fields. They further underlined the necessity of developing cooperation relations between the two countries for the good of both peoples.

Numayri and Kolingba expressed satisfaction towards the two countries' joint work through the joint ministerial committee and affirmed their belief on the committee's effective role in boosting bilateral relations. They notably praised the good neighbouring agreement and the agreement on wildlife preservation. They called on concerned bodies in both countries to apply the articles of that agreement.

President Numayri proposed an establishment of an Arab school in Bangui by Sudan, and Kolingba accepted the proposal and thanked Numayri for this initiative.

The joint declaration said the joint ministerial committee would discuss this suggestion in its coming meeting next May in Bangui.

The two sides affirmed the indispensability of cooperation between border authorities in both countries in order to boost bilateral relations and joint developmental projects on the border.

During their talks, President Numayri acquainted General Kolingba with the great achievements that Sudan has carried out in the field of socio-economic development in spite of foreign conspiracies, affirming that the development process would go on in spite of challenges.

General Kolingba showed admiration and appreciation to Sudan's grand achievement and for his part he informed Presi-

dent Numayri on his country's achievement in the fields of national construction and socio-economic [word indistinct].

President Numayri expressed pleasure towards the CAR's achievements under the leadership of Kolingba. He stressed his confidence that the people of the CAR would triumph over all challenges facing it.

As for the African arena, the two sides stressed the indispensability of cooperation among African states to face the development and construction problems. "Pan African cooperation should be promoted in the light of Lagos plan principles, and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has an important role in this regard represented in coordinating efforts and promoting cooperation."

The two presidents expressed satisfaction towards the two countries' participation in the conference which gathered foreign ministers of Sudan, CAR, Egypt, Zaire, Chad and Uganda, which was held last Nov. in Khartoum. "Such meetings would cement relations and lay strong foundation for regional cooperation among these countries," the declaration said.

The two leaders condemned interference in African countries' domestic affairs, the matter which attract attention from national objectives and hinder efforts of progress and development. According to this, the two leaders demanded that African countries should be left to settle their own problems without any foreign interference.

The two presidents denounced foreign aggression on Chad and announced support for Habre's government and confirmed advocation for all initiatives aiming at supporting Chad's legitimate government to preserve the unity and independence of Chad.

The two countries called on concerned sides to solve the problem of Western Sahara in the light of OAU's resolutions.

The two sides expressed their support to South African people against colonialism, hegemony and discrimination and affirmed their support for the legal and equitable struggle of the people of Namibia under the chairmanship of SWAPO.

They commended the world countries that love peace and liberty to press on this regime so as to renounce its discrimination policies and to achieve the legal national aspirations of the majority in South Africa.

Th two presidents reaffirmed that Afro-Arab cooperation is very important regarding future relations between African and Arab countries. They indicated the importance of reinforcing and promoting it.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction on attitudes of the two countries towards Middle East issues particularly the Palestinian cause where they demanded application of United Nations resolutions and supported the right of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, to establish their own independent state with sovereignty on their territory.

They called for putting an end to Israeli repressive practices, its expansionist policy in Arab territories, and its oppression of Arab inhabitants. They demanded withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. They confirmed that no peaceful solution could be achieved without solving the Palestinian problem, which is the core of the conflict.

The two sides called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces and other foreign troops from Lebanon and advocated independence of Lebanon. The two sides also called for putting an end to Iraq-Iran war and supported efforts of U.N. Nonalignment Movement, and Islamic Conference in this context.

The two sides supported withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and allow Afghan people to decide without foreign intervention, their determination. [sentence as received]

The two sides expressed regret over fevered race of armament and demanded realization of international opening of relations for maintaining security and peace in the world. [sentence as received]

They reaffirmed the necessity of supporting United Nations to assume completely its role in favour of peace an security and promoting international cooperation.

The two sides expalained their regret vis-a-vis to bar obstacles impeding South-North dialogue and claimed their removing they affirmed necessity of arriving to a new international economic system to guarantee equity and cooperation of international relations. [sentence as received]

The two sides affirmed their firm conviction of United Nations Charter and non-alignment principles. They confirmed necessity of co-operation between South countries in the different domains for [word indistinct] dangerous challenges facing Third World countries.

Negotiations were conducted in a friendly atmosphere ample with spirit of mutual fraternity and friendship. The talks reflected convergent points of view in all tabled affairs.

President Kolingba expressed pleasure and profound thanks for the hot fraternal reception that he and the accompanying delegation found in Khartoum. He invited President Numayri to visit the CAR. President Numayri accepted the invitation and its date will be fixed later by diplomatic organs.

On the other hand, Minister of State in the Foreign Ministry Mustafa Madani; Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Hashim 'Uthman; African Department Director at the Foreign Ministry Ahmad Diyad; Roving Ambassador and General Manager of the Political Department at the Presidency of the Republic 'Umar Muhammad Yasin; and Sudan Ambassador to the CAR Faruq 'Abd ar-Rahman represented the Sudanese side which participated in the negotiations chaired by the two presidents.

The CAR side included, with others, the foreign and international cooperation minister and the CAR ambassador to Khartoum.

Numayri, Kolingba Reaffirm Ties

JN061959 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, April 6 (SUNA) — In a speech he delivered after the signing of a joint declaration between Sudan and the CAR, President Numayri confirmed that Sudan is insisting on cooperation with neighbouring countries, particularly the CAR, to make the region an area of peace and stability. He called on other countries to follow the same policy and stand against terrorism and war.

The CAR head of state Kolingba for his part praised President Numayri, the government and people of Sudan for the good reception and hospitality. He confirmed that his country will work for the implementation of what has agreed on during his visit.

The CAR is following with great concern [as received] what President Numayri has done to realize national unity and economic development, he said.

32 Doctors Reportedly Return to Work in Khartoum

JN071950 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1810 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Apr (SUNA) — Thirty-two doctors resumed their work in Khartoum's hospitals this morning after suspending their work for 2 weeks. The doctors had previously stopped working, calling for improved conditions.

The official in charge of health affairs in the national capital visited these doctors in the hospitals and thanked them for returning to work in response to the homeland's call and to duty.

TUNISIA

Indira Gandhi Arrives in Tunis, Met by Mzali

LD081915 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived in Tunis this evening on a 2-day official visit at the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba. The prime minister and interior minister, Mohamed Mzali, led those who welcomed her at Tunis' Carthage International Airport. The Indian ambassador to Tunis, members of the Indian Embassy staff and of the Indian community in Tunisia also welcomed her.

Bourguiba Receives PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian

LD071311 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received at noon today Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign affairs minister of the PRC, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior; Foreign Minister Caid Essebsi; Public Works Minister Ben Jomaa; Minister of Youth and Sport Kraiem; (Ahmed Ben Nor), secretary of state to the minister of interior in charge of national security; and the ambassadors of the two countries. His Excellency the president invited his guest and officials present to lunch.

Bourguiba Receives Senegalese President's Message

LD061511 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received Mr Moustapha Niasse, the Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Messrs Mohamed Mzali, Habib Bourguiba Jr, Beji Caid Essebsi, and the ambassadors of the two countries. After the meeting, Mr Moustapha Niasse gave the following statement:

I had the honor of handing President Habib Bourguiba a personal and amicable message from his brother president Abdou Diouf concerning bilateral cooperation, and African and international causes. In this concern I realized the complete agreement between the views of Tunisia and Senegal.

French Minister Dumas Assesses EEC-Tunisia Relations

LD061315 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] French Minister for European Affairs Roland Dumas yesterday evening held a press conference at the French Embassy in Tunis to review the results of the talks he had yesterday in Tunisia.

He recalled that the Presidency of the French Republic has since January assumed a 6-month chairmanship of the EEC. He said that he was asked by the French president to visit Tunisia to evaluate relations of cooperation between Tunisia and the EEC, and to consider ways to bolster these relations and guarantee the interests of the Tunisian side. In addition, he was to discuss the scope of cooperation following the impending expansion of the EEC which will embrace Spain and Portugual as of January 1986.

He said that his talks in Tunisia fall within the framework of the preparations for the forthcoming European summit which is scheduled to convene in June and which is meant to give a new push to Europe and to discuss and probably conclude new agreements of cooperation with a number of countries, including Tunisia.

He said he was urged by the president of the republic to visit Tunisia and meet with the Tunisians and listen to their concerns over the expansion of the EEC, particularly the inclusion of Spain and Portugal, both of which are Mediterranean countries and whose products are similar to Tunisian products such as olive oil and wine.

The French minister referred to his talks yesterday with the Tunisian prime minister and the Tunisian foreign minister and to the working session he held with the Tunisian delegation under the chairmanship of the minister of planning. He said that the talks between the two sides had been fruitful and covered major issues. He said he had listened with great attention to the views

of the Tunisian side. He said that he had assured Tunisian officials of France's understanding of Tunisia's interests.

After noting the deterioration of exchanges between the EEC and Tunisia at the expense of Tunisian side its hope that the new agreements will safeguard the current level of exchanges between the EEC and Tunisia.

Following his press conference, Dumas held a meeting with the ambassadors of the other EEC member countries in Tunisia to acquaint them with the results of his talks with Tunisian officials. He told them that he will try defend the Tunisian stand and to seek the support of these countries for Tunisia.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Calls for Morocco's Expulsion From OAU

NC081725 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, April 8 (AFP) — The Polisario Front today called for the expulsion of Morocco from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for its persistent refusal to implement an OAU plan to decide the future of disputed Western Sahara.

The Algerian-backed Polisario has been fighting Morocco for control of the former Spanish Sahara since 1975.

The 19th OAU summit ordered the two sides to meet and organise a self-determination referendum for the territory by the end of last year, but the plan failed because Morocco refused to negotiate directly with the guerrillas.

In a statement issued here, the Polisario Front said the OAU should take a firm line with Morocco, which was violating the OAU's charte and decisions in an attempt to "discredit and destroy" the pan-African body.

The statement stressed the Polisario's willingness to negotiate a solution to the desert war.

SDAR Information Ministry Cites OAU Commitment

LD081318 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Apr 84

[[Text] The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic Ministry of Information and Culture issued a statement in which it confirmed that the only obstacle in the way of peace and unity in Africa is the Moroccan disregard for the charter approved by the 19th OAU conference concerning the Saharan issue. It stressed that the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, as a full member of the OAU, has a commitment to that charter which includes the elements necessary for finding a solution to the Saharan issue, and that the charter is supported by all the international, continental, and regional organizations.

The statement added that because of Moroccan inflexibility and its firm rejection of the peaceful solution, the OAU must shoulder its responsibility to fulfill its commitments for the Saharan people and the African peoples.

ETHIOPIA

More on Bulgarian Military Delegation's Visit

Protocol Agreement Signed

EA061954 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] A protocol agreement which will further strengthen relations between the Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia and that of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed today. In a ceremony held at the Ministry of National Defense, Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kida, member of the PMAC Standing Committee, minister of defense and member of the COPWE Executive Committee, signed the agreement on behalf of Socialist Ethiopia, while Comrade Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed on behalf of his country.

In a speech on the occasion, Comrade Lt Gen Tesfaye pointed out that the agreement served as a basis for further strengthening relations and cooperation between the two countries, adding that the agreement would please the peoples and armed forces of the two countries and other socialist countries. Comrade Lt Gen Tesfaye said the fact that the agreement, which would further strengthen relations between the armed forces of the two countries, was signed on the anniversary of the day when the broad masses of Ethiopia defeated the fascist aggressors doubles our joy. For his part, Comrade Army Gen Dzhurov said the agreement will greatly contribute toward strengthing relations between the two countries, adding that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will do everything necessary to implement it.

Dzhurov Departure Statement

EA071648 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Army General Dobri Dzhurov expressed his firm belief that the Ethiopian revolution will reach its goal under the decisive leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Comrade Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian defense minister, said this in a statement at Bole International Airport before departing for his country this morning at the end of his 5-day working visit to Socialist Ethiopia. In his statement, Comrade Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov said that he was very impressed by the difficult struggle being waged by the broad masses of Ethiopia for prosperity and the building of socialism. He added that during his visit fruitful discussions were held and cooperation agreements reached based on the mutual interests of the peoples of the two countries.

W. Somalia, Tigre Fronts Agree To Join Forces

EA071509 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali 1200 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] and the Tigre Peoples Liberation Front [TPLF] have signed a joint agreement under which they will unite their forces against their common enemy, the black colonialist Abyssinia. The agreement, which was signed at WSLF headquarters [in Mogadishu] on 4 April, states that the two fronts have agreed to establish a common training ground and combat tactics. The agreement between the WSLF and TPLF came after a workshop in which the two fronts discussed in detail the difficult situation now prevailing. The workshop was attended by senior WSLF officials and the deputy leader of the TPLF and his delegation, who were on an official visit to Somalia. The two fronts, WSLF and TPLF, have also agreed to do everything possible to bring all the liberation movements and other people opposed to the Addis Ababa regime together and find ways and means of eradicating the colonialist and repressive regime of Addis Ababa.

Abo Front Attacks Government Forces 31 March

EA071702 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali 1200 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The gallant fighters of the Somali Abo Liberation Front [ALF] launched an extensive attack on the black colonialist forces of Abyssinia stationed at (Dewena) and (Amnigi) on 31 March 1984. In their attack the intrepid ALF fighters burned out one vehicle carrying troops from the big Army garrison at Gode Army base. The Abyssinian forces lost all the soldiers aboard the vehicle. In reprisal the black Abyssinian colonialist forces attacked the civilian population in the area, killing many innocent persons, burning down their dwellings, and gunning down camels and other livestock. Our reporter in the area says that over 50 civilians were massacred by soldiers of the Abyssinian colonizers and many others were wounded.

KENYA

Moi Warns Embassies on 'Seditious Publications'

EA061634 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today disclosed that seditious publications known as pambana [struggles] are being published and circulated by certain foreign embassies in Nairobi. President Moi said such embassies of foreign missions had deviated from the letter of credence which they presented to the Republic of Kenya and intimated that if such missions did not honor the Republic of Kenya's status they would be closed down. President Moi said that Kenyans should be allowed to decide their own destiny and should not be misled by such elements of sabotage.

Noting that the literature was aimed at misguiding the people, President Moi made it very clear that it was the duty of the people

of Kenya to choose their path of progress and cherish their constitution without fear of intimidation from anyone. He exhorted the people of Kenya to be extremely vigilant so that the perpetrators of this criminal act may be apprehended. Such missions, he said, were jealous of the progress Kenya was making, andwere therefore bent on disrupting the peace and stability of this country. He made the disclosure before announcing that the harambee [self-help] in aid of Limuru Girls High School had realized over 2,500,000 shillings.

Foreign Minister Meets Soviet Envoy, UN Officials

EA062016 Nairobi KNA in English 1625 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Nairobi April 6: The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, this morning received two ambassadors and two directors of international organizations accredited to Kenya at his office. The USSR ambassador to Kenya, Mr A. D. Chikvadze, discussed with the minister African issues, international and bilateral matters. The executive director of U.N. Centre for Human Settlements (habitat) Dr Arcot Ramachandran, commended Kenya for diversifying her building industry into rural towns. The director of the UNESCO regional office for science and technology for Africa, Dr Daniel A. Bekoe, then presented his letter of appointment to Mr Mwangale.

Mr Mwangale, in receiving the representatives, said he was very pleased by the cooperation shown by members of the diplomatic community in Kenya. Their performance is commendable, Mr Mwangale said. He further stated that Kenya was pleased by the observance of Kenyan laws and respect for privileges and immunities extended to diplomats working in Kenya. However, Mr Mwangale said that this good record was being marred by a small number of members of the diplomatic corps who abused privileges and immunities extended to them. The minister said that this number was very small indeed and revealed that he had appealed to heads of missions to ensure that their staff respect these privileges. Mr Mwangale said that Kenya had recently encounterd a few cases of abuse of privileges and immunities through importation of large quantities of items through personal effects. He cited two cases and wondered how the persons bringing in those items would have personally made use of them. One case involved 1,000 pairs of shoes and the other 2,000 cardigans.

SOMALIA

DPRK's Chong Chun-ki Meets With Siad Barre

EA081534 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Summary] The Somali Democratic Republic president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, received the visiting DPRK vice premier, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and his delegation at the Presidency last night. The Somali Democratic Republic president and DPRK vice premier exchanged views on existing bilateral relations and cooperation between their two countries. Comrade Chong Chun-ki expressed his satisfaction at the warm welcome accorded himself and his delegation during their visit to the SDR.

Signs Accord, Departs

EA081558 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Summary] The DPRK vice premier, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and his delegation left the Somali Democratic Republic today after a 6-day official visit to Somalia. While in the Somali Democratic Republic, the DPRK delegation held talks and concluded an agreement with Somali Democratic Republic officials on bilateral cooperation in the economic, political, and social sectors.

DFSS Communique Urges 2-Day General Strike

EA061108 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] An official communique released today by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia urged the entire Somali community, especially the workers, to stage a general strike throughout Somalia. The communique says that in order to mark the sixth anniversary of the attempted coup by members of the Somali Democratic Republic's Armed Forces against the regime of General Siad Barre in 1978 and the formation of the DFSS, the DFSS urges Somali workers to stage a 2-day general strike on 8 and 9 April. The official communique from the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces states that while Somalia is going through a generally difficult time due to maladministration by the regime of General Siad Barre, we hope that the Somali workers will respect our call and at the same time demonstrate their opposition to the dying and dictatorial regime of General Siad Barre.

DFSS Attacks Government Bases in Ghel Gudut Region

EA062042 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Units of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces attacked bases of the Mogadishu regime forces at (Godone), east of Abudwak District, Ghel Gudut region, central Somalia on 5 April, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, razing his bases to the ground, and destroying a huge quantity of military hardware, including weapons used to oppress Somali masses. Two of the dispirited soldiers still loyal to General Siad Barre were killed, three others wounded and one taken prisoner. Further details of this action by the 9th Gen Aynanshe Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces will be given in our news bulletins over the next few days. One fighter of the units of the 9th Gen Aynanshe Division of the DFSS who fought around (Godone) was wounded.

2-3 April Raids

EA061109 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Units of the 15th (Gorod) Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia launched an attack on 2 April on bases belonging to troops still loyal to the regime of General Siad

Barre at (Halhad) and (Kadaleh) in Cabuud Waaq District. Twenty-seven enemy soldiers were killed and 35 others wounded, while 25 soldiers who do not know why they are fighting were taken prisoner. In another attack launched by the intrepid (Gorod) fighters of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces on 3 April on the (Libah Sehay) and (Baltag) bases of the troops loyal to Siad Barre's regime on the outskirts of Cabuud Waaq in the Ghel Gudut region, heavy casualties were inflicted on men and material belonging to the dispirited soldiers of the Mogadishu regime.

In this engagement the gallant fighters of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces killed 37 soldiers, wounded 40 others, and took 15 prisoner. The soldiers, who do not know why they are fighting, also lost 97 automatic rifles, 2 field guns, and a large quantity of ammunition and rations. The regime's soldiers also lost two APC vehicles, one water tanker, and various pieces of military equipment. In this latest engagement, the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces lost one martyr, had seven wounded and one vehicle destroyed.

SNM Rebels Claim Successful Attacks on Bases

EA072223 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Units from the Khalid bin Walid base of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces, launched a surprise attack on the bases of the dispirited soldiers of the anti-people regime of Mohamed Siad Barre at Bulo Hawa in the Gedo Region. The SNM fighters killed 23 of the dispirited loyalist Mohamed Siad Barre soldiers and wounded many others. The dictatorial regime's loyalist soldiers who were killed included officers, NCOs and soldiers. The gallant fighters of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces also burned down the enemy police station at Bulo Hawa, as well as one military vehicle. The gallant fighters of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces lost two martyrs and three wounded.

CAMEROON

Reportage on Attempted Coup in Yaounde

Rebels Attack Palace

LD061556 Paris International Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The presidential palace in Yaounde was attacked this morning by rebels from the Cameroon Army, a private Paris radio has just announced. The radio managed to contact Cameroon this morning. Four tanks were reported in front of the presidential palace and the headquarters of the national radio was reportedly invaded by the rebels. One thing is now sure and that is that the regular flight of the UTA [French Air Transport Union] company which links Paris to Douala has been canceled.

Bamako Names Rebel Leader

AB061824 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Events have been happening in Yaounde and the situation is very confused. Celina Oumar Dicko, what exactly is happening in the Cameroonian capital?

[Begin Dicko recording] A very confused situation is now prevailing in Yaounde where there have been exchanges of shooting with automatic weapons and even with heavy weapons since 0400 this morning. Was it a military coup d'etat or a rebellion? No one can say exactly. In fact, according to reliable sources in Paris, a rebellion by northern factions of the presidential guard was behind the clashes. The rebellion is reported to have been led by a northern colonel known as (Sale). He is reported to have rebelled against a decision taken yesterday by Paul Biya to transfer all officers from the northern region of the country out of the presidential guard.

According to the same source, the Cameroonian Army chief of staff is reportedly in the hands of the rebels. The argument of a coup d'etat has been put forward by the CSSR press agency citing reports from diplomatic sources in the French capital concerning the movement of armored cars in Yaounde. Questioned by Radio Monte Carlo, Amadou Ahidjo, former Cameroonian head of state, declined to disclose his stand in regard to the events. He merely said, I quote, "If my people are involved in the coup, they will have the upper hand." [end recording]

Paris Updates Situation

LD061903 Paris International Service in French 1700 GMT 6 Apr 84

[By reporter Ulysse Gausset]

[Excerpt] I can tell you now that extremely violent clashes took place all day today in Yaounde. Many victims are reported among the soldiers but also among the town's civilians. The authors of the putsch are reported to be headed by a colonel from north Cameroon, Colonel (Salet), who is presently the number two of the Republican Guards and normally in charge of ensuring the security of the presidential palace. He is supported by nearly half of this guard which numbers 1,000 men and is heavily armed. The mutiny is reported to have been sparked off by a decision from President Paul Biya to transfer a certain number of officers from these guards from the north to the provinces. At 1300 local time the authors of the putsch broadcast a communique on the radio, a text announcing the desertion of high-ranking Army officials, the cancellation [as heard] of the Constitution, and severe criticism of present President Paul Biya's clique.

In the middle of the afternoon, the radio is reported to have been retaken by forces loyal to President Biya, which confirms that a counteroffensive actually took place. Paracommando units, backed up by Gazelle helicopters, were given the order to retake the rebel positions around the palace and also around the airport. Furthermore, a regrouping of the forces loyal to President Biya is reported to have been organized around Yaounde. The situation is therefore still uncertain as we have just learned from very reliable sources.

AFP on Rebel Claims

AB061720 Paris AFP in English 1719 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 6 (AFP) — Rebel soldiers in Yaounde today claimed to have ousted President Paul Biya, an informed source said here. The soldiers made their claim in an "appeal to the Cameroonian people" broadcast on an unidentified radio channel, the source said. The broadcast was not made on the channel used by Cameroon national radio, the source added. The soldiers also proclaimed the suspension of the Constitution and a ban on political activities, and they set a 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew. The author of the "appeal" reportedly said he was a member of a "higher military council" which accused President Biya of bad management and of having authorized a trial of former President Ahmadou Ahidjo. Forces loyal to President Biya were later said to have launched a counterattack and to have retaken the national radio building. Fighting was reported around the presidential palace and the airport, the source said.

Paris on Rebel Radio

LD061736 Paris International Service in French 1724 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Back to Cameroon with you, Ulysse Gausset: I think we have further information. There are confirmations that it is not only a mere Army mutiny but a coup attempt.

[Gausset] Yes, indeed. As we said at the beginning of the bulletin, the rebellious soldiers made a radio appeal. A communique in which they urge the Cameroonian people to desert President Paul Biya. They have also decided to impose a curfew from 1900 to 0600, local time. So, as I was telling you, the situation is extremely tense. I can also confirm that the troops loyal to President Paul Biya have received the order to counterattack.

[Announcer] What you have just said is important, Ulysse Gausset. This proves that the radio is again in the hands of the rebels.

[Gausset] One more clarification: The rebels have set up a different transmitter. The official radio is in President Paul Biya's hands, but there is a second radio which is now broadcasting from Cameroon which is in the hand of the putschists.

Monte Carlo on Yaounde Radio

JN062108 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2050 GMT 6 Apr 84

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Yaounde radio resumed transmission without mentioning anything about today's events in the Cameroonian capital. However, it announced that the defense minister will arrive at the radio building at any moment. It was noted that the radio resumed transmission by carrying modern music after transmitting martial music shortly before it stopped transmission this morning.

AFP on Loyalist Counterattack

AB061733 Paris AFP in French 1715 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, 6 Apr (AFP) — According to reliable sources in Yaounde, forces loyal to President Paul Biya undertook a counteroffensive attack on Friday and took over the buildings of the national radio later in the afternoon. The insurgents, who have surrounded the presidential palace, the same sources states, are being attacked by loyalist forces. Fighting is also reported to be taking place around Yaounde airport. According to the same sources, as a result of the clashes, there are numerous victims and much damage.

EFE on Coup Attempt

PA061817 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1758 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, 6 Apr (EFE) — French Foreign Ministry sources have told EFE that according to a communique issued by the Cameroon official radio station, President Paul Biya's regime has been overthrown by a coup d'etat. The same sources added that the communique stated that the Constitution had been abolished. The official radio station added that a curfew had been established according to the communique signed by "the young officers of the (Nordist Military Movement)." Although the situation continues to be confusing, it is beleived that President Biya was not in the capital city and that he has sought refuge someplace in the interior of the country.

Communique From Provincial Governor

AB062122 Garoua Domestic Service in French 2105 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] This is Garoua, the provincial station of Radio Cameroon. This is a communique in French language coming from the provincial governor of the north. Early this morning, 6 April 1984, a dissident section of the presidential guard tried to destabilize the state, but forces loyal to the president have the situation well in hand. The people are invited to remain calm and vigilant and go about their normal duties. [traditional music continues]

Request To Clear Streets

AB062145 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 2135 GMT 6 Apr 84

["Communique"]

[Text] In order to enable the loyal forces to clean up the last pockets of resistance, the people of Yaounde are asked to remain at home until further notice in order to avoid (?bloodshed).

Paris on Failure of Coup

LD062155 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] A dispatch has just this moment reached us on the situation in Cameroon. The REUTER correspondent in the Chad capital, Ndjamena, was able to receive a program of Radio Garoua, the north Cameroon government station. According to Radio Garoua, the coup d'etat led by insurgents is reported to have failed. The radio communique continues that a faction of the Republican Army attempted to take power but did not succeed. The authorities ask the population to remain calm and [words indistinct]. This is the communique given out this evening by Radio Garoua in north Cameroon, received in Ndjamena by the REUTER correspondent.

Announcement by Provincial Governor

AB062300 Bafoussam Domestic Service in French 2248 GMT 6 Par 84

[Text] You are listening to the provincial station of Radio Cameroon transmitting from Bafoussam. The time is 2345. The provincial governor [name indistinct] announces:

Some fanciful news has been reported by foreign radios since 6 April 1984 on the situation prevailing in our country generally and in Yaounde particularly. I, therefore, call on all the people of the west to remain calm. I also want to inform them that the government has the situation completely under control.

Radio Denies Official's Arrest

AB070858 Douala Domestic Service in English 0845 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Announcement in French]

[Text] This is Radio Cameroon, the littoral provincial station, Douala. Our clock shows 0939. [as heard] This is a special announcement. Contrary to reports carried yesterday by foreign stations on the events in Cameroon, especially on the arrest of the commanding officer of the Douala Military Zone, the littoral provincial governor informs the population that this is not true. The governor, however, calls on the people for greater vigilance and to attend to their normal business.

AFP on Continued Fighting

AB071018 Paris AFP in French 0954 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, 7 Apr (AFP) — The counteroffensive launched late on Friday afternoon in Yaounde by troops loyal to Cameroonian President Paul Biya against insurgent elements of the Republican Guard was still going on Saturday morning, it was learned from an informed source in Paris. Sporadic fighting has been taking place in various sectors of the Cameroonian capital, around what seems to be resistance pockets. The same source added, however, that the situation remains confused around the presidential palace, which has been under insurgent gunfire. The whereabouts of President Paul Biya are still unknown, and he,until now, has not made any public statement on the events.

AFP on Loyalist Control

AB071046 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Libreville, April 7 (AFP) — Troops Loyal to Cameroonian President Paul Biya are now in control in the capital, Yaounde, following a rebellion by Presidential Guards, although some pockets of resistance remain, informed sources said in this Gabonese capital today. A group of rebel soldiers had dug in around the Presidential Palace and there were several exchanges of fire last night, the sources said. About a dozen people are reported to have died in the fighting and homes in the area near the palace were said to have been damaged. The sources added that the rest of the country was calm.

AFP Says Biya Alive

AB071059 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, Apr 7 (AFP) — Cameroonian President Paul Biya is alive and well and "in a safe place," informed sources said here today. Mr Biya's whereabouts have not been known since a reported rebellion in the capital, Yaounde, yesterday, by some soldiers of his Presidential Guard. That apparent rebellion is now said to have been brought under control. The sources added that the Cameroon Army chief of staff, General Pierre Semengue, had been slightly wounded but was still commanding the loyalist forces. Reports yesterday said he was in the hands of the rebels.

AFP on Loyalist Positions

AB071416 Paris AFP in French 1404 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Libreville, 7 Apr (AFP) — The forces loyal to President Paul Biya have reportedly established important positions around Yaounde in order to prevent the insurgentsfrom escaping, it was learned on Saturday from an informed source in Libreville.

Foreign Minister on Coup

NC071821 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 7 (AFP) — Cameroonian Foreign Minister Felix Tonye Mbog arrived here unexpectedly today and said an attempted coup d'etat in his West African country had been crushed yesterday. Without naming names, he implied that former President Ahmadou Ahidjo and his associates were behind the plot. It was the first official statement by a Cameroonian politician since reports started filtering out of the country yesterday morning that members of President Paul Biya's guard had staged a mutiny in the capital, Yaounde. Mr Mbog, who flew in from Morocco where he had been on an official visit when the rebellion started, said a "regionalist, separatist faction" was involved. Observers noted the rebels were northern Moslem members of the Presidential Guard whom President Biya, a southern Christian, had threatened to have transferred away from the capital.

Mr Ahidjo, also a northerner, now lives in France. On February 28 he was found guilty in his absence of plotting to overthrow President Biya, to whom he had handed power in November 1982. He was sentenced to death but President Biya later commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

The minister said here that some of the rebels had been arrested while others were on the run. He stressed that the government was now in total control of the situation and that the rebellion had never spread beyond the capital.

Mbog Describes Coup Attempt

LD081351 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Everything is over in Cameroon. President Paul Biya spoke on national radio yesterday evening.

Cameroonian Foreign Minister Felix Tonye Mbog, who has been in Paris since yesterday, made a statement on French television a few moments ago:

[Begin Mbog recording] On 3 April, at about 0300, elements of the Republican Guard attempted a coup d'etat. They first sabotaged all telephone links. This was followed by the occupation of strategic or sensitive points in Yaounde. The investigation will tell us exactly who was behind this coup attempt, because many mutineers were arrested. We know that the regular units of our National Army remained loyal to the institutions. Some ill-wishers believed some time ago that the plot against the security of the state — which was denounced 22 August in Yaounde by His Excellency President Paul Biya and which was the subject of a trial and a consequent verdict — some ill-wishers thought that this trial and this plot were a farce. But, today, we believe that the verdict of history is there. [end recording]

Communique on Mop-Up Operations

AB071918 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1909 GMT 7 Apr 84

["Communique by the loyal force"]

[Text] The people are urged to remain calm. The last gunshots being heard now in the capital are simply meant to mop-up the last pockets of resistance.

Mutineers Asked To Report

AB080813 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0805 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Communique issued by minister of state in charge of Armed Forces on 8 April in Yaounde]

[Text] The minister of state in charge of the Armed Forces requests those involved in the mutiny and who have so far not surrendered themselves to report individually and with their arms to the nearest police or gendarmerie station before 1200 noon today.

Streets Patrolled by Loyalists

AB081020 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The capital city of Yaounde is calm following an attempt by some elements of the Republican Guard to overthrow the government. The streets in Yaounde are now being patrolled by loyalist soldiers and members of the national security.

AFP on 'Seriousness' of Rebellion

AB080941 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Libreville, April 8 (AFP) — Last night's radio announcement by Cameroon President Paul Biya of a "complete victory" by loyalist forces over Army mutineers has apparently ended the crisis — for the moment. But the seriousness of the rebellion by a section of Mr Biya's Presidential Guard threatens to weigh heavily on the future of the country and the ramifications of the plot could be numerous. While the bulk of the Army apparently remained faithful to Mr Biya they only managed to regain control of the capital, Yaounde, after 24 hours of fighting. Indeed, the president himself admitted that the rebels had (?captured the) city's main strategic points, including the airport, the radio station and the principal axes.

[Word indistinct] informed sources (?said) the clashes were particularly violent round the airport and the presidential palace, although Mr Biya was reportedly elsewhere at the time. The residential quarter round the palace was seriously damaged in artillery exchanges, and at least a dozen people were killed, the sources said.

Last night, telephone and telex links with Cameroon were still virtually non-existent, and the airport remained closed. The state radio continued to broadcast African or Western light music, interspered with commentators insisting that the situation was now calm in Yaounde. President Biya said that the rest of the country was also quiet, and observers noted that he had not imposed a curfew. He called on the population to keep calm and continue its activities of national "economic and social development." However, strong military forces said to have taken up position round Yaounde to prevent the rebels from fleeing were seen here as a sign that the authorities intended revenge. But President Biya made no mention of arrests and seemed careful to prevent the population taking the law into its own hands.

Doctors Asked To Report

AB81101 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1050 GMT 8 Apr 84

["Special announcement"]

[Text] As a followup of the president's message inviting all those responsible for economic activities to return to these activities, all pharmacists are invited to open their pharmacies in order to handle all needs for medicines. Owners of bakeries are invited to increase the amount of bread production to meet the immediate need for food supplies. All petrol station operators are also invited to open their stations if they haven't already done so. Also, people whose blood group is O — people whose blood group is O — are invited to donate blood at the Central Hospital to help the wounded. And finally, all doctors at the Central Hospital are invited to report on duty as soon as possible.

Number of Victims Unknown

AB081135 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Last Friday, the inhabitants of Yaounde were awoken at 0300 by gunshots. Some people wondered whether this was a military exercise. But at such a time? It was strange, all the same. So where were the gunshots coming from? What was happening? What really happened, Joseph Marcel Ndi?

[Begin Ndi recording] Well, what happened? President Paul Biya answered the question in his message. Elements of the Republican Guard tried to seize political power through violence. They attacked the Unity Palace, the Radio House, and the Army headquarters where they took away all the weapons. After the abortive coup attempt, we do not yet know the exact number of victims. But President Paul Biya, who has always considered the Cameroonian people mature people who are sovereign and masters of their destiny, will not fail to give us detailed information on this point. As you said earlier, the situation has returned to normal in Yaounde. The markets are opened again, people are going to church, everyone is attending to his business. But we must remain vigilant, because some of the insurgents ran away with their arms, and the minister of state for Armed Forces has asked them to turn themselves in.

Gendarme Turns Himself In

AB081240 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Since this morning, units of the regular Army and the police have been patrolling the streets of the capital for routine checks, but they are vigilant because the minister of state for Armed Forces has asked the last mutineers to turn themselves in. They were given up to 1200 — a while ago — to do so. In fact, a gendarme has just given himself up — just a while ago — in the hall of the Radio House. He said he heard the communique of the minister of the Armed Forces, but he has just turned himself in.

Rebel Leader Believed Taken

AB081430 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] In the meantime, reports say there are still a few pockets of fugitive rebels and (?these are) in the vicinity of the city. It is in this light that the minister of state in charge of the Armed Forces called on the remaining rebels to give up themselves immediately if they did not do so by the 1200 noon deadline today. Till full official reports come in concerning the recent events, it is believed that the rebel leader has been taken. Right now general calm reigns over the city of Yaounde and the streets are crowded with curious (?patriots) who are admiring with awe and great satisfaction the work of the loyal forces. Streets in the city, especially in Meleng and Obili, are being patrolled by members of the Armed Forces and of the National Security.

Rebel Leader Reportedly Caught

AB091120 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The streets in Yaounde were (?all) deserted following advice to civilians from the forces of law and order last night to remain indoors as the search for the rebels continued all over the city. Earlier yesterday the Armed Forces combed the Meleng and Obili residential areas, the last strongholds of the rebels. During this, most of them were (?arrested). A report by the national daily *CAMEROON TRIBUNE* said today that the leader of the coup plot, Saleh Ibrahim, had been caught.

AFP on Reopening of Airports

AB091148 Paris AFP in English 1131 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Libreville, April 9 (AFP) — Cameroon's airports, which have been closed since the Army mutiny against President Paul Biya at the weekend, are expected to reopen by tomorrow, informed sources said here today. The resumption of international flights is seen as a sign that life has virtually returned to normal in Yaounde, after the clashes Friday between loyalist forces and rebellious members of the Presidential Guard. However, telephone and telex links were still virtually unobtainable, despite an appeal by the state radio yesterday for engineers at Yaounde's central telephone exchange to report for work to repair damage. The radio also urged blood donors and doctors to go to the city hospital, and pharmacists to open their shops to provide essential medical supplies, indicating that many people may have been injured in the fighting. No death toll has been given, and the radio said it had no idea how many had died. Damage in the capital is understood to be heavy, with electricity and water supplies disrupted.

Patrols of police and gendarmerie continued to patrol the streets in the hunt for fleeing mutineers, but it was not known how many arrests had been made or whether any of the rebels had responded to an official call to surrender. The radio, which was off the air or playing only light music during the fighting, has also resumed its normal services. It has been broadcasting dozens of personal messages of reassurance from Yaounde residents to relatives in the provinces.

CLAS 5S 7K/BBC LD PMU
SUBJ

CHAD

6 French Soldiers Killed at Oum Chalouba

AB071034 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Lyons, Apr 7 (AFP) — Six French soldiers were killed and nine wounded in an accident in Chad this morning, French Defence Minister Charles Hernu said today at Villeubanne, near here. The deaths occurred as a result of a "tragic accident" at Oum Chalouba, which is on the northern "Red Line" south of which Libyan-backed rebels have been warned not to move. The accident took place as the men were "clearing the wreckage of vehicles abandoned by the Northern Forces." Mr Hernu gave no further details.

The victims belonged to the 17th parachute regiment stationed at Montauban, southwest France. Mr Hernu, who is mayor of Villeurbanne, paid tribute to "these brave soldiers, who constantly face considerable dangers to ensure the safety of the French Army contingent." France has around 3,000 soldiers in Chad supporting the regime of Hissein Habre against the Libyan-backed rebels of ousted President Goukouni Oueddei. The rebels are installed in the north of the country and Oum Chalouba marks the northern limit of the "Red Line".

Death Toll Now 9

NC071844 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 7 (AFP) — Nine French soldiers were killed in an accident in northeastern Chad this morning, the defence ministry said here. Six soldiers were earlier reported to have been killed but the latest statement said three wounded in the accident had since died. Another six still have injuries.

Informed sources said the deaths occurred as the soldiers were attempting to dismantle shells left in the wreckage of a Libyan tank at Oum Chalouba. This was where Hissein Habre's government forces, which France is supporting, clashed with the Libyan-backed rebels of ousted President Goukouni Oueddei in August last year. The tank was destroyed during these clashes, the sources said. Oum Chalouba is just to the south of the "Red Line" across Chad which separates the warring factions and is defended by some 3,000 French soldiers.

French defence minister Charles Hernu said the accident took place as the men were "clearing the wreckage of vehicles abandoned by the northern forces." He gave no further details, but stressed that the deaths were the result of a "tragic accident" and not an attack. The victims belonged to the 17th paratroop engineers regiment stationed at Montauban, southwest France.

(In Brussels, a representative of Mr Goukouni's GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity], claimed the French soldiers had been killed and injured after entering a minefield "far from the Oum Chalouba area." The troops had been on a joint reconnaissance operation with government men, some of whom were also killed, the spokesman said.)

Defector Tells of Conditions Under Libyan Rule

AB061134 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The desire to come back to join the great Chadian family is growing among those Chadians who thought Libya to be their liberator. But they found it to be a great expansionist and slavemonger. Yesterday, a military leader who had (?deserted) the Chadian National Armed Forces — (Alantimodi) — who was in an area called Toukou, near Fada, chose to return to the legitimate authorities. He took a Toyota truck used in transporting heavy artillery to make his escape. He has confirmed the Libyan practices in the occupied territory: education in Arabic; banning of the French language in schools; Libyan uniform for all school-age children; and the subjugation of cities to military rule. In short, it is a total and unconditional Libyanization of this part of the country where national flags have been replaced by Libyan ones. Regimentation, searches, forced conscription, and deportation: these are the actions which forced the Chadians to revolt against the Libyans.

GABON

2d Session of ROK Commission Meeting Opens

AB062058 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The second session of the Gabon-South Korea Joint Cooperation Commission meeting opened in Libreville yesterday evening. The meeting will discuss trade, technical and cultural cooperation, and the exploitation of our mineral resources. The Gabon-South Korea Joint Commission meeting is jointly chaired by the South Korean deputy minister of foreign affairs, Shin Chong-sop, and Sylvestre Wassamba, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

ZAIRE

Machel Arrives 7 April, Met by Mobutu

MB080805 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The schedule of the first day of the official state visit by President Samora Machel to Zaire included a state banquet given by President Mobutu Sese Seko. The Mozambique head of state and his party have been in Kinshasa since yesterday afternoon. They were welcomed at Ndjili International Airport by the Zaire president and his wife.

According to a report from our correspondent in Kinshasa, all indications are that Marshal Samora Machel's visit to Zaire will strengthen bilateral relations, particularly in the field of transportation. The talks between the two presidents are expected to center on the use of Beira Port by Zaire.

Meanwhile, the Zairian press is paying great attention to the visit of President Samora Machel. The *SALONGO* newspaper, published in Kinshasa, underlines in an editorial that Zaire believes in the need to strengthen and consolidate its relations with Mozambique.

This newspaper emphasizes the need to strengthen bilateral relations and undertake joint actions between the two countries. It also says that this visit may be an opportunity for President Samora Machel to brief his Zairian counterpart on developments in the southern Africa situation.

CSSR Official Brings Husak Message to Mobutu

AB070150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1725 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Apr (AZAP) — Dr Stanislaw Svoboda, the Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Kinshasa Wednesday with a message from his president to President Mobutu.

During his 4-day official mission in Zaire, the Czechoslovak statesman will hold talks with Zairian authorities on the development of relations between Prague and Kinshasa.

Mr Svoboda, who is accompanied by Dr Edouard Kukan, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, did not make any statement upon his arrival at Ndjili International Airport where he was welcomed by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Nyiwa Mobutu. Vasil Choma and Emil Michalik, respectively Czechoslovak charge d' affaires in Zaire and thrid secretary in the Czechoslovak Embassy in Congo, also welcomed him at the gangway.

GHANA

Soviet Antisubmarine Destroyer Arrives 6 April

AB070040 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] A Soviet Navy antisubmarine destroyer named *Obraztsovy* arrived in Accra today for a 1-week good-will visit to Ghana. The crew is made up of 27 officers and 270 [word indistinct]. The crew has already had discussions with the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo.

GUINEA

Conte To Present New Regime's Policies 10 Apr

AB071352 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Government of the Second Republic held its second meeting under the chairmanship of Colonel Lansana Conte, president of the republic and head of state.

Briefing the press this morning on the decisions made by the Council of Ministers, Captain Mohamed Traore, minister of information and spokesman for the government, said that many national and international matters were examined. He (?also) said the head of state will present to the Guinean people the political orientations of the Guinean Government in a nationwide message carried by the radio and television.

The Council also decided to send a delegation to neighboring countries to get in touch with the authorities of these countries which the minister did not name. The delegation will leave Conakry shortly, he said.

The government also examined the problem of food supplies to the people and the issue of wages. When the government completes the study on the two problems you will certainly be fully informed.

Head of State Gives Press Conference 8 Apr

AB090948 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The head of state yesterday gave a press conference attended by foreign and local journalists. Cheick Sylla now talks about the main points of this interview:
[Begin Sylla recording] The head of state did not evade any questions the journalists asked. We selected for you the main points of his statements: We seized power in order to ensure national redress; redress of our policies as well as of our economy. We want a strong Guinea, a democratic Guinea, a Guinea free from all demagogic personalities. Our economy has been sabotaged. To redress it, we need help, be it from Africa or from the East or the West. We want disinterested help which can help us to save the Guinean people from their present economic stagnation.

Education will be democratized to ensure equal rights for the son of the farmer, the son of the worker, the son of the civil servant, the son of the minister, or the son of the president of the republic.

Concerning the national currency, the government will carry out every study regarding the monetary problem and will take into account the general opinion of the Guinean people.

The OAU summit conference must be held in Guinea. This is the desire of the Guinean Government. But this will depend on the negotiations it will have with the leaders of the other African countries who will have the last word. If they decide to hold the summit conference elsewhere, Guinea will be represented there by a strong delegation, led by the head of state.

All Guineans living in exile will be associated in the efforts of construction of Guinea as citizens. They are at liberty to return home or to remain where they are; however, they must remain useful and effective in the struggle for the construction of Guinea, their motherland.

No member of the defunct government will be killed. Those who did not commit any economic crime will have the right to live in the Guinean society. They are Guineans. [end recording]

Ministers Assume Duties in 'Joyous Atmosphere'

AB061445 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Immediately after the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the first government of the Second Republic yesterday, Thursday, 5 April 1984, the Guinean ministers assumed their functions in their respective departments. As might be expected, this assumption of office was hailed in a joyous atmosphere by the workers of the various ministries who were visibly satisfied.

The ceremony by Justice Minister Major Kolipe Lama marking the assumption of office took place at the Palace of Justice. It was attended by all department cadres. On this occasion, the Palace of Justice was filled with smiles, rounds of applause, and shouts of joy. You will easily understand why if you know that in the past, the same palace was the scene of unjust condemnations in the name of a justice that was anything but the justice inscribed in our national motto. This situation made one of our judges say that the Republic of Guinea has had 26 years of independence but only 4 days of justice and freedom.

Mamadou Diawara, the attorney general of the republic, also hailed the task of redress undertaken by the Guinean Army to make the people forget the 26 years of dictatorship and misery imposed on them by the defunct regime.

In his speech, Justice Minister Kolipe Lama — with his usual pleasant smile — stated that the action of the Army was not a coup d'etat but a takeover of power demanded by the people to ensure respect for the rights of man and the people.

Prime Minister: Coup Originally Set for 7 Apr

AB071931 Paris AFP in English 1858 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Conakry, April 7 (AFP) — Guinea's Prime Minister, Colonel Diara Traore, said in his first interview with foreign journalists today that Tuesday's military coup had been carefully prepared over the past three years.

Col Traore said the projected date had been brought forward when President Ahmed Sekou Toure died of a heart attack on March 26.

Originally the coup had been meant to take place today, but the Army decided to take power earlier to save Guinea from chaos when it heard that a National Council of the Revolution had been called together to choose a successor, the prime minister said.

The split in the political leadership had made the coup d'etat easy to carry out. "The mango was ripe. All that was left to do was to eat it," Col Traore said. He stressed that there had been no resistance to the takeover and said all the former leaders had been arrested and would be brought to trial.

The prime minister (?said) the Guinean economy was not far from disaster and that the national currency, the syli, would soon be given a new look.

Guinea's new head of state, Col Lansana Conte, is due to announce the government's political colours in a broadcast speech on Tuesday.

Government Spokesman Briefs Press on Policies

AB081530 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Captain Mohamed Traore, minister of information and government spokesman, received yesterday journalists of the international press who were present in Conakry — special correspondents of Radio France International, AFP, *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, of *THE GUARDIAN* of Nigeria and of *LE FIGARO* of France. He briefed them on the present situation in the country which, after a 26-year dictatorial regime, finally freed itself. The restoration of freedom of the press decided by the Guinean authorities, and the status of the officials of the defunct regime were the points our colleagues wanted to have explained. Therefore, they seized the opportunity of the audience granted them by the minister to ask him questions.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified journalist] Mr Minister, the government has just decided upon the freedom of the press in Guinea. What does this mean?

[Traore] According to the new government, freedom of the press is a basic element of man's individual freedom. As we have pointed out in our communiques, we have expressed our desire to see all Guinean men and women express themselves as fully as possible with all the freedom they want in order to contribute to all the measures that the government will likely take concerning the improvement of our people's living conditions. Through freedom of the press, the government also wants to give them the right to criticize the government objectively, let us say, within the framework of national development. We would like the Guineans to express themselves as freely as possible without any constraint.

[Unidentified journalist] Does this mean, Mr Minister, that henceforth a Guinean journalist will be able to criticize the government and will no longer receive any order from it?

[Traore] As I have told you, according to the government, a journalist's job is not merely to inform. It is a journalist's duty to inform the people and inform them objectively. Concerning this, we give them total freedom to say what they think about the domestic and external situation without any restriction.

[Unidentified journalist] Without any restriction?

[Traore] I repeat, without any restriction.

[Unidentified journalist] In his first interview to the national press, the head of state said that Guineans need time to recover their freedom of expression after 26 years of oppression. Does this mean that they may have a problem as far as the freedom of the press is concerned?

[Traore] No, absolutely not. You have to understand that remark made by the head of state. As you yourself said, after living under a tyrannical regime characterized by the suppression of freedom of the press and individual freedoms, you will understand that at the beginning, before people get accustomed to this democratic system, to this freedom we want to give to the press and the people, it will take time. But anyway, I believe it will not take long because they are natural tendencies found in man — I mean freedom. Therefore, it will not take long to recover them.

[Unidentified journalist] Can we contemplate in Guinea the creation of other newspapers apart from *HOROYA* and other radio and television stations aside from the Guinean National Radio and Television?

[Traore] At the moment, these problems are being examined. I cannot answer right now, but we will try. Our desire is to diversify the sources of information as much as possible. We said that we want to safeguard freedom — each citizen's right — but you will easily understand that after 26 years under a regime, when you change this regime, in the interest of the security of members of the former government, you are forced to take some measures so that the people, in their great joy, do not harm any of them. The government has taken these necessary steps and I can assure you that they are measures that had never been taken before.

[Unidentified journalist] Mr Minister, this means that all the members of the former government have been arrested. Can you confirm this?

[Traore] I do not want to talk about arrests. I would rather stress the need for the security of the members of the former government. And you will understand why. It is difficult for the members of the present government to control each and every one of the jubilant people and we would not like anyone to be harmed for any reason. Thus, as a government, it is our duty to

safeguard their security and that of their families. We are the ones who raised the issue of human rights in our different communiques. These former government members can never teach us how to respect human rights. We promised it and we will do so for all Guinean men and women without exception — even those who, just yesterday, were in power, will enjoy human rights.

Toure Mourning Seems No Longer Observed

AB061006 Paris AFP in French 0836 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Dakar, 6 Apr (AFP) — The Guinean radio, which had been transmitting without interruption since the coup d'etat, announced on Thursday that it was resuming its normal program. It ceased broadcasting martial music late on Thursday morning and began to carry light variety music. This has led observers to say that the 40-day mourning decreed in Guinea by the former regime following the death of President Sekou Toure is now over.

Air Traffic Resumes for Internal, External Flights

AB061504 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Par 84

[Text] The Ministry of Transport informs the national airline, Air Guinea, and the foreign airlines that as of today, 6 April 1984, air traffic has resumed on both internal and external flights at the Conakry-Gbessia Airport.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Receives Biya Message From Mbog

AB070152 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The head of state yesterday morning received in audience Felix Tonye Mbog, Cameroon's minister of foreign affairs, who delivered a message from Paul Biya to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. At the end of the audience, Mr Mbog spoke to the press:

[Begin Mbog recording] We reviewed the burning issues of the moment, particularly on the African Continent. Naturally, I learned much from the wise saying of the president of the republic. I listened to him and I believe that the lessons we drew from this discussion will help the Africa of tomorrow — since he mainly spoke of the future of our continent — that is of the younger generation building a better Africa. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Doe Assures Guinea's New Regime of Cordial Ties

AB062107 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe has assured the new Guinean military leadership of continued cordial relationship which has traditionally existed between the two countries over the years.

In response to a message from President Lansana Conte on his assumption to power in Guinea, Chairman Doe extended fraternal greetings on behalf of Liberia to the new Guinean leadership. Dr Doe said "we have followed with interest your pronouncements since assuming leadership and wish to congratulate you for your avowed commitment to respect human rights and the rule of law."

The Liberian leader also praised the commitment of the new Guinean leadership to honor all international obligations of the previous government and to embark upon a free enterprise system geared toward the development of the country's natural resources and the improvement of the quality of life of the Guinean people. The message said Liberia believes in an economic policy based on the open-door policy and free enterprise system and looked forward to a close collaboration between the two countries in the spirit of the Mano River Union.

The Liberian leader emphasized that Liberia has no intention to interfere in the internal affairs in Guinea. He appealed for sympathy in the true spirit of African brotherhood for the immediate family of the deceased leader and consideration for them to resume normal lives. Chairman Doe also hoped that former officials of the deposed government would be accorded due process of law. "It is our sincere hope that the happy relations existing between our two countries will be further strengthened and that the most merciful Allah will grant you wisdom and understanding as you and your colleagues endeavor to lead your country on a new path to economic development and prosperity," the message concluded.

Coupists Stand Trial in Military Tribunal

Death Sentence Given 13

AB061600 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The verdict handed down yesterday by the Special Military Tribunal sentencing 13 out of 19 military and civilians to death by firing squad is to be submitted to the [word indistinct] authority for reaction according to the tribunal's chairman.

The 13 persons sentenced, Majors Kalonko Luo and Moses Duopo, Captains Johnny Herring, Allen Davies, and Acquoi Dolo, Lieutenants Victor Tokpah and Arthur K. Suah, Sergeant Moses Teah, Private Wilfred Sangi, D.K. Wonseleay, Buster Sinnatuah, Harry Yuan, and Yasu Weh Dorliae were found guilty by the tribunal of high treason, murder, mutiny, and solicitation in a bid to overthorw the Liberian Government.

The tribunal, however, found the remaining six defendants not guilty because of lack of sufficient evidence and were ordered released and restored into their former posts with retroactive benefits. Those released by the tribunal were Colonel John D. Nuah, Sergeant Yarkpawolo Flumo, Immigration Officer Jefferson Dolo, Private Jessie Siaway, Edward Doloqui, and Abdulah Doumbia.

According to LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] the tribunal's chairman, Major General Alfred Gayflor, who read the

verdict at the Temple of Justice said Maj Kalonko Luo, Capt Acquoi Dolo, Lts Victor Tokpah and Arthur Suah, Sgt Moses K. Teah, Pvt Wilfred Sangi, D.K. Wonseleay, and Buster Sinnatuah were found guilty of treason, mutiny, and conspiracy. Maj Moses Duopo, Capt Johnny Herring, Harry Yuan and Yasu Weh Dorliae were found guilty of solicitation. The tribunal said Capt Acquoi Dolo, Pvt Wilfred Sangi, and Lt Alfred Suah shot and killed five persons in the last November raid in Yekepa, Nimba County. Lt John Togba, Moses Teah, Buster Sinnatuah were found guilty of taking active part in the Yekepa raid under the command of Capt Acquoi Dolo, while Maj Kalonko Luo was convicted for taking active part in the Monrovia and Yekepa meetings to subvert the Liberian Government. Maj Moses Duopo, Capt Johnny Herring, Harry Yuan and Yasu Weh Dorliae were convicted for advising former Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa not to accept the position of PRC [People's Redemption Council] secretary general and not to write a letter of apology to the council. The tribunal noted that this act on the whole was tantamount to their involvement in activities designed to overthrow the PRC government.

The 19 were arrested last November and charged with plotting to overthrow the PRC government. Their trial began last December.

Government Endorses Verdict

AB061620 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The People's Redemption Council [PRC] in a special meeting today endorsed the decision of the Special Military Tribunal for the execution of 13 former officials of government, military personnel, and others. The council unanimously agreed that the persons should be immediately executed. Meanwhile, it is reported that the head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Doe, requested the council to grant him a period of 3 days to reconsider the matter but this was rejected by the body. However, the Liberian leader has scheduled another emergency meeting of the council today at which time the 3-day request will be discussed by Dr Doe and his councilmen.

Doe Holds Emergency Meeting

AB061925 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, is now holding an emergency meeting with the People's Redemption Council which earlier today endorsed the decision of the Special Military Tribunal for the execution of 13 government officials, military personnel, and others convicted of plotting to overthrow the Liberian Government. An Executive Mansion press release earlier today said the council unanimously agreed that the verdict of the Special Military Tribunal should be immediately executed. In his capacity as head of state, CIC Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe requested the council to grant him 3 days to reconsider the matter but this was rejected by the body.

Clemency Granted 10 of 13

AB071442 Paris AFP in French 1408 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Monrovia, 7 Apr (AFP) — Ten of the 13 persons sentenced to death for high treason this week in Liberia have been granted clemency, Head of State Doe announced in Monrovia on Saturday. The other three are to be executed.

According to Mr Doe, the decision to grant clemency to the convicts falls within the framework of a "national reconciliation process." Among them is Major Kalongo Luo, former minister of agriculture.

The 13 persons accused stood trial before a special military tribunal notably for taking part in a plot last November.

NIGER

Kountche Returns Following 2-Day Visit to Nigeria

AB070140 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] President Seyni Kountche returned to Niamey yesterday at the end of a 2-day friendly working visit to Nigeria.

Upon his return to Niamey yesterday, President Kountche stated that his visit to Nigeria was to get in contact with the new Nigerian Administration. As is already known, the new authorities in Lagos have taken some recovery measures which have affected movement of persons and goods along our common border. To correct this situation, the head of state said, it was necessary to get in touch with the new authorities to be better informed of these recovery measures and find ways and means of correcting this situaiton, especially the issue of movement.

Concerning petroleum products, President Seyni Kountche stated that the Nigerian authorities were (?intransigent), even though they acknowledged some honesty on the part of Niger as it has an authorized national company to import petroleum. This regulation will be maintained and all movement of oil tankers will be strictly controlled. On foreign policy, the head of state said Nigeria and Niger share the same views, since both countries are preoccupied with the establishment of harmony and peace not only in our subregion but on our continent.

NIGERIA

Several Thousand Arrested in Lagos on 7 Apr

PA080412 Paris AFP in English 0358 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, April 8 (AFP) - Nigerian police and Army units spent all Saturday making a massive sweep through most of the working-class districts here, and arrested several thousand people.

Local television said members of a fanatic Moslem sect, the Maitatsine, were the main targets. Clashes provoked by them over the past three years have left an estimated 5,000 people dead.

Diplomatic sources said a large number of foreigners, mostly from neighbouring countries, also had been picked up in yesterday's operation. Several hundred were said to have been taken in lorries to the borders.

Television said knives were taken from a large number of those detained. For several weeks there have been persistent reports that large numbers of the Maitatsine were in the capital. Their latest big clash with the authorities, at Yola in the North-east toward the end of February, lasted a week and produced a death toll of 721, according to government figures. Unofficial sources said more than 1,000 people were killed.

Head of state General Muhammad Buhari, reporting Friday night on the first 100 days of his military government, said joint Army and police patrols would be mounted at night to combat a worrying decrease in security in urban centres.

Foreigners often are blamed for crime in Nigeria and 14 months ago more than two million were expelled as illegal immigrants. Nigeria is a member of the 16-nation Economic Community of East African States, whose statutes stipulate freedom of movement. But officials here argue that the statutes do not include rights to (?residence).

Supreme Court Frees Zanna Bukar Mandara

AB061356 Lagos NAN in English 1238 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, April 6 (NAN) — The Supreme Court today in Lagos set free Zanna Bukar Mandara who was convicted by the Federal High Court for acts of treasonable felony.

In a unanimous decision delivered by Mr Justice Ayo Irkefe, the Supreme Court said the Federal High Court had no jurisdiction to try such an offence, adding that the constitution did not give the Federal High Court special power to try such a case.

Mr Irikefe said that the Federal High Court erred in law by hearing the case, adding that "in the annals of justice, there is no rule for state justice and federal justice." "The decision of the Federal High Court is therefore null and void," Mr Justice Irikefe said.

According to the Supreme Court, the Federal High Court is a "child of fiscal expediency", set up to try revenue cases. Mr Justice Irikefe said that the appeal court ought to have quashed the judgement of the Federal High Court because it had no jurisdiction to hear the case.

In an interview with the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) Alhaji Zanna Bukar said, "I am very happy with the judgement." "May God bless the Federal Military Government and grant it success. I am happy that I am still alive. I thank God", he said.

Chief Rotimi Williams, counsel to Alhaji Zanna Bukar, told NAN. "I feel happy about the case. I regard it as one of those cases".

Alhaji Zanna Bukar was sentenced to 50 years imprisonment on April 2, 1982, for conspiring to commit felony by inviting soldiers to commit a mutinous act.

Niger's Kountche Continues Official Visit

Speaks on Religious Riots, OAU

AB051533 Lagos NAN in English 1346 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, April 5 (NAN) — President Seyni Kountche of Niger today in Lagos expressed regret in the involvement of any of his country's nationals in recent religious riots in Nigeria.

Answering a reporter's question shortly before leaving for home at the end of his two-day official visit, President Kountche said that Niger citizens outside the country had been told to adide by the laws of their host countries. He said that Nigeria and Niger had taken steps to avoid a future occurrence of religious riots.

On the OAU, President Kountche said that 19th summit decided that the next meeting should take place in Conakry, Guinea next month. He said that consultations on the issue had begun among heads of state and government of the organisation following the death of the Guinean leader, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, and the subsequent change of government in that country.

Communique Issued

AB070340 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Nigeria and Niger Republic have directed their officials to examine ways of controlling animal diseases across their frontiers. This is contained in a communique issued at the end of a 2-day official visit to Nigeria by President Seyni Kountche. The two countries expressed satisfaction with efforts so far made by the Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission and pledged their determination to strengthen the commission to enable it acheive its objectives.

Nigeria and Niger Republic also agreed to explore new areas of economic cooperation for the benefit of both countries. Toward this end, steps would be taken to ensure a steady growth and increase in the volume of trade in petroleum, meat, and other raw materials.

On the world economy, the two countries called for a different restructuring of the global economic system and stressed the importance of Third World cooperation as a positive step toward a better and acceptable global economic arrangement.

Major General Buhari used the opportunity of the visit to brief his guest on the events that led to the recent change of government in Nigeria. On African issues, the two leaders condemned racism in South Africa and expressed their firm belief in the right of the blacks to self-determination. They pledged their continued moral, material, and diplomatic support for the liberation movements in that region. Both leaders also agreed on the need for national reconciliation as a means of ending the internal strife in Chad. Maj Gen Buhari and his guest also commented on Western

Sahara and called for renewed efforts toward implementing the resolution of the 19th OAU summit which called for a referendum and negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front. Nigeria and Niger Republic called for a cessation in the war between Iran and Iraq and stressed their support for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict.

The Niger leader extended an invitation to his Nigerian counterpart to pay a visit to his country at a date to be agreed upon.

General Seyni Kountche has since left for home.

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives Chinese Trade Delegation

AB070035 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] On Wednesday, 4 April 1984, the head of state received a Chinese trade union delegation led by Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Present at the meeting was a delegation of the Confederal Bureau of the National Confederation of Senegalese Workers [CNTS] led by Madja Diop, secretary general of the CNTS and His Excellency Tian Ping, ambassador of the PRC in Senegal.

TOGO

Eyadema Discloses Capture of Armed Foreigners

AB061120 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The extraordinary congress of the National Union of Togolese Women [UNFT] opened in the Party Hall this morning. It must be said straightaway that the congress hall was too small to contain the numerous UNFT militants who went there this morning to participate in the extraordinary congress of [words indistinct] Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]. The theme of the congress is "vigilance and pursuit of the ideals of security and peace." The opening of this extraordinary congress was chaired by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic.

[Begin Eyadema recording] Dear ladies and participants, honorable guests: It is a great joy for us to be present at this grand meeting which follows the big informal meeting at the joint services regiment camp where massive popular demonstrations of support were held on liberation day following the measures adopted by government to protect young girls.

This extraordinary congress, which is taking place at a time when your union needs more than ever to strengthen its cohesion in order to fully assume its role as an avant garde force within the party, is of great importance to the nation because it will enable you to exchange ideas, to share your preoccupations about the future of the nation, to take the necessary measures to guarantee our independence with regard to self-sufficiency in food production, to seek the ways and means of preserving the peace, security and political stability we have been enjoying for nearly 18 years. It will also be an opportunity for you to seriously examine the problem of the education of our children, especially that of young female students.

Our nation, which is lucky to be developing in an atmosphere that enables each citizen to devote his efforts to development, needs to consolidate its peace and its political stability if it wants to emerge without any scars from this period of general economic crisis and insecurity. In the face of the size and complexity of this crisis, it is an established fact that the nations which will be able to preserve their stability, their peace and prosperity in future, are those which can mobilize all their citizens. That is why we congratulate you heartily and warmly for the initiative you have taken to place this extraordinary congress under the sign of vigilance for the maintenance of our independence, peace and security and for the progress and harmonious development of our children.

Dear participants, as you know, our world is living in a period characterized by violence, anxiety and insecurity, selfishness, jealously, hatred and the desire by certain nations to dominate others. In order to satisfy their ambitions, they do not hesitate to attack the sovereignty of Third World states and impose upon them their ideology and political systems. All this is diabolical. Our countries are increasingly threatened by more acts of banditry by faithless and lawless foreigners who are ready to spill our blood. These foreigners, who take advantage of our hospitality and attempt to import their subversive activities into our country are on the wrong path because the People's Army does not accept and will never accept to see our country become a theater of disorder, anarchy and insecurity. [applause] I would like the bandits, who are listening to me, to realize that for you the Togolese, no sacrifice is too big when it comes to preserving peace, social order and security which are indispensible to our progress and prosperity. [applause]

Barely a few weeks ago, some weapons and ammunition were seized from some foreigners who were hiding in our capital and were operating as armed robbers. If our security services, to whom I pay tribute here, had not been vigilant, our country's glory, trustworthiness, and international credibility would have been greatly impaired. You must, therefore, make everyone aware in your homes, in the markets, on farms, in cities and villages, everywhere you go, of the capital need for each one of us to [word indistinct] and to consider himself as a vigilant armed fighter ready to denounce all those who seek to jeopardize the gains of the revolution. [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA To Free 20 Portuguese, 15 Filipinos

PA081245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1113 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Lisbon, 8 Apr (EFE) — Some 20 Portuguese and 15 Filipinos who were captured in Angola by the "Union for the Total Independence of Angola" (UNITA) will be released immediately, according to a UNITA report in Lisbon. The prisoners will arrive in the Portuguese capital this coming Thursday, 12 April, according to a report by a UNITA spokesman to the information media of Lisbon. They were captured by the Angolan antigovernment guerrilla group in several actions that occurred throughout the year in several provinces of that African country. The Portuguese, who will arrive in the coming week, do not include those who were captured late last month in Sumbe, along with Cubans, Bulgarians, and other nationals. This last group, according to a UNITA spokesman, has still not arrived in the central bases of the guerrilla organization in the central-south region of Angola.

The same spokesman announced that the British Government sent a message to UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi last Friday noting the possibility of sending a British representative to Angola to negotiate the release of 16 British subjects being held by the guerrillas. The Portuguese and the Filipinos who are going to be released immediately will be turned over, as on previous occasions, to the International Red Cross. The Czechoslovak prisoners held by UNITA will not be released until some terms raised by Savimbi, not specified by the Lisbon spokesman, are met by Luanda and Moscow.

Ex-Officers Training SWAPO, Luanda Troops

NC060951 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Lisbon, April 6 (AFP) — About 50 Portuguese ex-officers "recruited by the Soviet KGB" are training guerrillas of the Namibian independence movement SWAPO and Angolan Government troops near the Angolan capital Luanda, two right-wing Portuguese newspapers reported here today. The *CORREIO DA MANHA* and *O GLOBO*, which quoted an unidentified source from the Angolan opposition, linked the recruitment with "difficulties" between Soviet and Cuban instructors on the one hand, and Angolan soldiers. The instructors were former senior Portuguese officers, the papers said. According to a Portuguese Army source, authorities here could not take any action against the officers, who were no longer in the Portuguese Army.

Communique Issued on Cunhal Visit to Country

MB081107 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Summary] "A party agreement was signed today between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] at the end of an official visit by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP, to Angola, which began last Monday." The end of Alvaro Cunhal's visit to Angola was also marked by a joint communique. It says that during the visit the PCP delegation visited important social, economic, and historical sites, noting that the visiting delegation had talks with a MPLA delegation headed by President dos Santos.

"The talks were held in an atmosphere of frank brotherhood, respect, and cordiality reflecting close ties of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity existing between the MPLA-Labor Party and the PCP, ties which were forged in the hard struggle against colonialism, fascism, and imperialism." "The two delegations emphasized the victories won over the past decades by the struggling workers and peoples in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and they also firmly condemned the militaristic and aggressive policy perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and its reactionary NATO allies, who endanger world peace and security. The two sides call for an end to the arms race. They also appeal for "disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and for outlawing and destroying all mass destruction weapons." The communique says that the two sides condemned the imperialist policy of direct military actions and threats against many countries in the world and pledged solidarity with forces defending their vital national interests against reactionary forces. It criticized imperialism's efforts at undermining the OAU. The two sides condemned Namibia's continued occupation by South Africa and stated that "a settlement of the problem will have to be based on Resolution 435-78 of the UN Security Council."

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East, "the two sides noted the dangers represented by the Zionist and expansionist regime of Israel to peace in the region and expressed their solidarity with the Lebanese people, the PLO, and the Palestinian people." Regarding Latin America, they "pledged solidarity with socialist Cuba, revolutionary Nicaragua, and the Salvadoran people and other Latin American people who are confronting threats and attacks from the United States." They supported "the East Timor people led by the Fretilin and called on the international community to spare no efforts to compel Indonesia to recognize the right of the East Timor people to independence." The PCP delegation firmly supported the MPLA's efforts to bring about the country's reconstruction.

"The communique firmly condemned the criminal, undeclared war waged by the South African racists with imperialism's support against Angola and hailed the work being done by the Portuguese communists and workers in Angola and the heroism of the Angolan Armed Forces and the Angolan people." It condemned the "impunity and the immense official protection enjoyed in Portugal by the enemies of the Angolan people and expressed determination to continue to act with a view to bringing to an end the campaigns in Portugal against the people's Republic of Angola and the Angolan revolution." The PCP invited a MPLA Central Committee delegation to visit Portugal. The invitation was accepted.

Soviets Give Trailers, Trucks to Flood Victims

MB090910 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] About 30 trailers destined for people left homeless by the torrential rains which recently hit our country, particularly in Luanda, have been handed to Angolan authorities by the Soviet

Government. This donation from the Soviet people will help reduce the problem faced by the people because the trailers are specially made for emergency situations. Apart from the trailers, the USSR also gave the Angolan people two water and fuel tank trucks and a quantity of parts and furnishings for the trailers, which can shelter two families each.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Rejects Pact With RSA

MB080951 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 8 Apr 84 p2

[By Kitt Katzin]

[Text] Botswana has turned down a South African Government request to sign a non-aggression pact along the lines of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique. However, Botswana has undertaken to tighten its existing security agreement with South Africa, and will keep a closer watch on ANC and other insurgents filtering across the border. The request for a military pact came in the form of a draft proposal submitted by the South African Government to Botswana in February — but was rejected on the grounds that it would weaken Botswana's credibility with black Africa and serve no purpose in bringing about change for blacks in South Africa itself. Though South Africa did not exert pressure on the country to sign the document, Botswana was asked to consider the merits of a non-aggression accord, and was asked for comments, even if it meant modifying the draft proposal. But Botswana turned down the proposal and made it clear it was not in favour of signing any pact of a military nature.

It did so in spite of being fully briefed by Mozambique officials on the merits of the Nkomati Accord before it was signed. Neither Botswana nor any of the frontline states was represented at the signing of the accord at Komatipoort. However, in the light of the proposal, and as a result of high-level talks between South Africa and Botswana in Cape Town last month, Botswana has agreed to tighten its existing security agreement with South Africa. But on the question of a military pact, the official line in Botswana is that the Nkomati Accord is destined to be short-lived as it does not remove the underlying causes of conflict in South Africa. This follows charges by Botswana President Dr Quett Masire that South Africa "bullied" Mozambique into signing the accord to save Mozambique's failing economy. In Gaborone this week, the Botswana minister of foreign affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, made it clear that Botswana could achieve more towards helping to bring about change in South Africa if it continued to criticise objectively. Signing a military accord, he said, would be tantamount to papering over a deep crack — the fact that South Africa was at war with the majority of its own people, who were being denied independence.

"If we do not continue to analyse and criticise the causes of that conflict, and the problems in South Africa continue, what purpose will be served by signing a military pact?"

Botswana, he said, would lose credibility with black Africa and the international community, and forfeit any chance to encourage meaningful internal reform in South Africa. "We sympathise with the dilemma of South Africa's blacks, but we also have to assess the realties of our economic independence, which is why we have never supported sanctions against South Africa." Certainly, said Mr Mogwe, there had been change in South Africa, "but I don't need to sign a military pact to be able to say so." Mr Mogwe reaffirmed Botswana's policy of co-operating with South Africa on security and said existing ties would be strengthened to prevent dissidents from crossing the border. Botswana exercises strict control over South African refugees, most of whom are confined to a camp at Dukwe in the north, and Mr Mogwe re-emphasised that terrorist or ANC bases would not be tolerated in Botswana. He said: "We are more concerned about our own security loopholes, since we forbid our territory to be used as a springboard for attacks against any neighbour.

"We cannot be sure that dissident elements do not filter through Botswana into South Africa, but we are willing, for the sake of our own security, to plug the loopholes by discussing the issue with South Africa. Stricter surveillance is in everybody's interests," Mr Mogwe said.

LESOTHO

Government May Lift Ban on Communist Party

MB061014 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Apr 84 p 2

[By MAIL Africa Bureau]

[Text] Maseru - The Lesotho Government is expected to lift the banning of the Communist Party of Lesotho following the opening of three embassies of Communist countries last year, reliable sources said here yesterday. The Communist Party of Lesotho was banned in 1970 when the Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan seized power, suspended the Constitution and declared election results null and void. The Communist Party of Lesotho was among the five political parties in Lesotho which were said to be legally registered by the minister of works, who is also the assistant secretary general of the ruling Basotho National Party, Mr Lekhooana Jonathan, in the Lesotho National Assembly this week. The secretary general of the Communist Party of Lesotho, Mr J.M. Ena, has confirmed that he is to renew the party's registration shortly.

Provisional Government for Election Rejected

MB070543 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The National Assembly in Maseru today rejected an opposition motion calling for the formation of a provisional government to take charge of the forthcoming general elections. The motion, now in its fourth week of debate, was made by the BCP [Basotho Congress Party] opposition member, Mr Moletsane Mokoroane. The motion requested the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, to form a provisional government of all parties, including representatives of the chieftainship, to conduct and supervise the general elections, such a government to be headed by the prime minister, Dr Jonathan. The motion further called for the establishment of a state security council to advise his

majesty the king on security matters during the election period. Plotting [as heard] the motion, Mr Mokoroane said it was a step towards the restoration of public confidence in the general election. He said it was a measure to guarantee public security in the country during the period of elections.

In rejecting the motion, speakers showed that it had the undertones of a pro-South African government, as it was very similar in nature to the alliance movement proposed for Lesotho by South Africa. They further showed that the present government was capable of handling the elections and providing the necessary national security during the election period.

They totally rejected the idea of bringing hismajesty into political wrangles. Yesterday, a bill empowering the minister concerned to take security measures for the smooth running of the elections was tabled in parliament.

MADAGASCAR

Foreign Minister Praises Relations With PRC

MB060858 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 5 April

[Text] Mr Dai Ping, the PRC ambassador, yesterday handed over a check for $20,000 to Jean Bemananjara, the Malagasy foreign minister, for the Malagasy (?relief services). The amount is a gift from the Chinese Red Cross to repair the damage caused by the recent cyclone.

It is worth noting that the delivery of this check fulfills a promise which His Excellency Mr Dai Ping made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shortly after the appeal for relief aid made by Mr [name indistinct], acting foreign minister at the time of the appeal and chairman of the National Relief Committee.

The Malagasy foreign minister thanked the Chinese people and their governemnt for the gesture of the Chinese Red Cross. He also said that Chinese technicians have worked for many years in some of the most hard hit areas, particularly on the highway between Moramanga and Toamasina. We must now repair the damage caused by the cyclone, said Minister Jean Bemananjara.

He concluded his remarks by saying that the Chinese Red Cross assistance is proof of the excellent relations with the PRC and the success of the all-round, open policy of our country implemented by President Didier Ratsiraka.

MALAWI

President Appoints Katopola as Health Minister

MB061846 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] His excellency the life president has appointed Mr Dalton Katopola as minister of health. Announcing this in Lilongwe, a spokesman of the office of the president and cabinet said the appointment is with effect from today.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Swears in New Defense Officials

MB061928 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and commander in chief of the FPLM, swore in the deputy ministers and secretaries of state of national defense who had been appointed in January. Thus, Major General Armando Panguene was sworn in as deputy minister of national defense and national political commissar of the FPLM; Colonel Sergio Vieira as deputy minister of national defense; Major General Joaquim Munhepe as secretary of state of national defense with responsibility for FPLM telecommunications; and Major Gideon Ndobe as secretary of state of national defense. On the same occasion, Major General Antoinio Hama Thai was sworn in as commander of the Air Force; Major General Joao Facitela Pelembe as director of the Dondo Political and Military Training Center; Major General (Salvador Mutumuque) as military commander for Maputo Province; and Brigadier Joao Aleixo as military commander for Sofala Province.

Samora Machel said that one of the essential tasks of those who were sworn in is the defense of the nation of workers and peasants. The ceremony was attended by members of the Political Bureau, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers.

Machel Leaves Maputo for Visit to Zaire, Congo

MB071239 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] President Samora Machel left Maputo this morning on his way to Zaire for a 3-day official visit. The visit is at the invitation of Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko. The president will leave Kinshasa for the People's Republic of Congo next Monday. In Congo, President Samora Machel will make a 4-day official and friendly visit. President Mobutu visited Mozambique in 1980 and President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo visited the country in 1981. The president's delegation includes Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and Minister of Education and Culture Graca Machel.

Sabotage Near RSA Border Causes Power Outage

MB071050 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The interruption of the electricty supply, which is affecting Maputo, has been caused by an act of sabotage to the electricity supply lines from South Africa. This was revealed by AIM, which added that the sabotage occured early Thursday evening in the area of Moamba District in Maputo Province, a few dozen kilometers from the border with South Africa. Technicians of the Mozambique Electricity Board are already at the site repairing the damage caused by the sabotage. According to sources con-

nected with that enterprise, it is expected that the situation will be back to normal soon. Until the normalization of the situation, the Mozambique Electricity Board calls on all consumers to reduce to the minimum the consumption of power.

FPLM Reports 323 Clashes With 'Armed Bandits'

MB080735 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 8 Apr 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] In operations carried out by the FPLM during the first 3 months of this year, January, February, and March, there were 323 clashes which caused the destruction of 35 armed bandit camps, the death of 529 bandits, the capture of 201 others, and the surrender of many more. During these operations, 1,076 members of the public, who had been under the control of the gangsters, were freed. Reports from our General Staff headquarters say that two groups of armed bandits were completely destroyed in the regions of Lake (Inhavarreiangale) in Inhambane Province on 30 and 31 March. In these operations, hundreds of bandits were killed. In a firefight at Funhalouro in Inhambane Province, our forces killed five bandits and captured a number of AKM weapons and haversacks as well as a radio transmitter. In another firefight in Chibuto, Gaza Province, our forces killed and captured bandits and AKM automatic weapons.

Six Bandits Surrender, Say Others Afraid

MB080833 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 8 Apr 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] Six armed bandits, who gave themselves up at one of the FPLM units in Magude on 27 March, have said that there are more bandits who want to surrender but are afraid to do so. These bandits confirmed statements by others who have surrendered that the bandits wounded by the FPLM are purely and simply abandoned by fellow gangsters, who desperately and aimlessly run through the bush.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO 'Terrorists' Kill Two, Injure Three

MB080529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] A member of the South-West African Territory Force and a woman were killed in an attack on a kraal in the (Deritjou) tribal area by more than 10 SWAPO terrorists. According to the Kavango administration, another woman and two children were seriously injured in an attack which took place on Thursday evening. The soldier was attached to 202d Battalion. A spokesman for the Territory Force confirmed in Windhoek that a follow-up operation was under way. The names of those killed have not yet been released.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Denies Lesotho Wing Responsible for Bombing

MB070624 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The ANC has officially denied reports that a Lesotho representative of the ANC was responsible for the car bomb in Durban on Tuesday. The ANC has released the statement saying that the South African Broadcasting Corporation's report to the effect was utterly false and that the ANC has no representative in Lesotho who could have claimed responsibility for the blast. The statement accuses the South African Government of aiming to overthrow the Government of Lesotho, and it says the units of the ANC's fighting wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, are based in and operate from South Africa.

Police Chief Says ANC Must Reassess Position

MB090649 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, says current peace initiatives in Southern Africa will cause the ANC to reassess its onslaught against South Africa. Interviewed by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Gen Coetzee said that in practice he forecast logistical problems for the ANC with accompanying positive results for South Africa. He said that the bomb explosion in Durban last Wednesday should not be viewed as a new phase of planning in ANC strategy. Terrorism was planned over a long period and the act had apparently been planned some time ago.

Gen Coetzee said that the aim of the ANC was to increase the intensity of such attacks in order to breakdown psychologically the police and the public. He believed that the only way to fight this was to educate the public and to get them actively involved in civil defense, the police reservists, ambulance services, and the Red Cross.

Referring to support for the ANC, Gen Coetzee said that although the organization claimed to have the support of most of the country's population, the contrary had been proved in practice. After the bomb explosion all population groups had condemned strongly this type of political change.

Botha Sees No Need for Pact With Zimbabwe

MB070803 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, has paid a brief visit to the Republic of Venda to inform the Venda Government about the nonaggression accord signed between South Africa and Mozambique.

Referring to Zimbabwe, Mr Botha said South Africa had a realistic relationship with Zimbabwe because it did not allow terrorists to infiltrate South Africa from its territory. Those that did infiltrate South Africa, the Zimbabwean Government did not

know about. It was therefore not necessary at this stage to sign a peace agreement with Zimbabwe.

Minister Discusses Implementing New Constitution

MB061650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Heunis, has started talks in Cape Town with five Colored political parties.

The first delegation to see the minister was from the Labor Party, under the leadership of the Reverend Alan Hendrikse.

The Labour Party asked the government to consider certain adjustments to the new constitution.

In his talks with Mr Heunis, Mr Hendrikse raised several issues. One of these was the fact that the new constitution does not provide for a department of the executive state president, as is the case with the present prime minister.

Our parliamentary news staff report that arrangements and procedures for the implementation of the constitution were discussed in broad detail.

The Labor Party also asked that the election day, 22 August, should not be extended. Another matter which was discussed was the acute shortage of registration cards for voters.

The Congress People's Party asked the government to take steps to end the intimidation of Coloreds who wish to register as voters. In talks with Mr Heunis, the party's delegation, under the leadership of Mr Peter Marais, also asked the government to make available informative literature on the new dispensation. Mr Marais said there was still much ignorance of what the new dispensation entailed, and that people were being intimidated to the extent where they were afraid of attending public meetings.

The other parties which will have talks with Mr Heunis are the Freedom Party, under the leadership of Mr Arthur Booysen, the New Convention People's Party of South Africa, under the leadership of the Reverend J.M. (Vosloo), and the Reformed Freedom Party of Mr Charles Julies. The talks are expected to last until 1330 this afternoon, and they are dealing mainly with arrangements and procedures for the colored elections in August to implement the new constitutional dispensation.

No One Claims Responsibility for Bombing

MB070722 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Nobody has claimed responsibility yet for the bomb which exploded in Bloemfontein's (?Baltua) township yesterday. The blast destroyed rooms at the Transkei Consulate's Information and Labor Offices, causing damage estimated at 20,000 rand. The Transkei consul in Bloemfontein, (L. Maya), says it is strange that the township offices were chosen as a target as the consulate's main offices are in the center of Bloemfontein.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Asks RSA To Be Sincere in Peace Moves

MB070525 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has reiterated his challenge to South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha to be sincere in the peace moves that have been initiated in this region to avoid grave consequences. President Kaunda said the peace moves were a challenge to South Africa, and a test to her to demonstrate to normal civilization her sincerity and willingess to avoid a bloodbath in southern Africa. Dr Kaunda said this when he officiated at a passing-out parade of 2,000 recruits at Ndola Recruitment Center in Mushili today. He, however, wondered whether Mr Botha's colleagues in the white regime did appreciate the gravity of the challenge and warned that they were making a grave mistake if they thought there was still time not to worry about such issues. He said he also knew for a fact that the people in the ANC and SWAPO did not like war.

Dr Kaunda said that Zambia has always been ready to work with those who genuinely want to resolve the issues of the day in this region through peaceful change.

Speaking at the same function, Army Commander Lieutenant General (Malinga Masheke) pledged the Army's support for the constitutionally elected leadership and warned that any attempts to change it with unconstitutional means would be dealt with ruthlesslessly.

Gen (Masheke) told the parade, which was also attended by Secretary for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, Defense Minister Clement Mwananshiku, and other top defense force personnel, that those who chose to use unconstitutional means — regardless of who their backers or grandfathers are — once the defense force gets instructions from the party and its government, the Army will crush them as they have done in the past.

He said that the Zambia Defense Force was the people's army, an army that is a real defender of the wishes of the people and the custodian of their aspirations, and was always in the forefront in implementing party and government policy.

Central Committee Member Says RSA Relaxing Policy

MB070549 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] A member of the Central Committee has said that South Africa was relenting her isolationist and color-bar policies after realizing the futility of such policies.

Executive Secretary of the Women's League Miss (Zeniah Ndhlovu) also said the recent overtures by the racist regime in releasing freedom fighters like Herman Toivo Ja Toivo and Dorothy Nyembe was a clear indication that the regime had realized the futility of living in continuous isolation. Miss (Ndhlovu), who read a speech on behalf of Member of the Central Committee and Administrative Secretary (Rankin Sikasula) at

the closing of the second coordinating meeting of the Frontline Youth Organizations, hoped the latest overtures would result in early independence for Namibia through the implementation of Resolution 435.

Miss (Ndhlovu) emphasized the need for youth in the frontline states to get properly organized and committed in the struggle for the liberation of mankind other than engaging in empty rhetoric because the majority of African people were still experiencing poverty.

ZIMBABWE

Sithole Says ZANU-PF Party Terrorizing ZANU

MB071052 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] A minority party in Zimbabwe claims Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF Party is carrying out a reign of terror against it. The ZANU party, led by ZANU-PF founder, Ndabaningi Sithole, alleges that the ZANU-PF Party has staged violent demonstrations against its members.

There have been reports of hundreds of ZANU-PF women supporters demonstrating outside Sithole's office in (Chipinge) and demanding its closure.

Zimbabwean Minister of Information Nathan Shamuyarira has been quoted as telling the demonstrators that Sithole is a megalomaniac who will never represent the masses.

Sithole was expelled from the ZANU-PF Party in the early 1970's after founding the party in 1963.